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MINNESOTA *by* COUNTIES

FACTS *and* FIGURES
ABOUT EACH OF
MINNESOTA'S
EIGHTY-SIX
COUNTIES

1919

PUBLISHED BY
MINNESOTA STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION

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MINNESOTA

The Land of Opportunity

for
AGRICULTURE
HORTICULTURE
LIVE STOCK
MANUFACTURES
MINING
EDUCATION
and EVERYTHING
THAT ATTRACTS
THE IMMIGRANT

1 9 1 9
EDITION

STATE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

Information About Minnesota In Brief .

AREA

Minnesota covers a distance of a trifle over 405 miles from north to south, and 354 miles from east to west at extreme points. Her total area is 83,365 square miles, or 51,025,937 acres. Her water surface is 4,160 square miles, leaving her land surface 79,205 square miles. According to 1910 census she had 25 people to the square mile. She ranks eleventh in size in the Union and nineteenth in population.

AGRICULTURE

In the production of food stuffs, Minnesota is one of the foremost in the Union. The 1920 census shows that she has approximately 178,588 farms on which she produced, according to the 1919 Government Crop Report, the following:

	Avg. Yield Per Acre	Bushels	Value Dec. 1, 1919
Corn.....	40	118,000,000	\$141,600,000
Wheat.....	9.4	37,710,000	94,276,000
Oats.....	28	90,160,000	57,702,000
Barley.....	20	18,200,000	21,112,000
Rye.....	15	7,800,000	10,179,000
Potatoes.....	87	26,100,000	39,933,000
Flaxseed.....	9	2,880,000	12,816,000
Hay.....	1.90	3,800,000	55,100,000
Clover Seed.....	2.5	48,000	1,200,000
<hr/>			
Total.....		304,698,000	\$433,918,000

Minnesota has 30,000,000 acres in farms of which 23,000,000 are improved, and the average farm contains 158.5 acres.

The live stock holdings on Minnesota farms and their values are as follows:

	Number	Value
Cattle.....	2,851,199	\$130,682,898
Horses and Mules.....	934,537	86,523,741
Swine.....	1,722,549	29,540,418
Sheep.....	422,514	4,951,494
Poultry.....	5,661,954
 Total.....		 \$257,360,505

Minnesota's land in farms and buildings thereon are valued at \$3,000,000,000, and the implements and machinery in use upon these farms are valued at \$80,000,000.

The average value of land in Minnesota is \$60.00 per acre.

ALTITUDE

The average altitude of Minnesota is 1,250 feet. The highest point is found in the Mesaba iron range in the north which reaches 2,200 feet, and the lowest point is Duluth which is 602 feet. We herewith present the altitude at various sections of the state: Rainy Lake, 1,117 feet; Hallock, 816 feet; Aitkin, 1,210 feet; Detroit, 1,364 feet; Hutchinson, 1,040 feet; Granite Falls, 930 feet; Stillwater, 639 feet; Mankato, 752 feet; Sauk Rapids, 988 feet; St. Paul, 683 feet; Luverne, 1,454 feet.

BANKS

Minnesota has 1,157 state banks, 335 national banks, 9 savings banks, 24 trust companies and 68 building and loan associations, a total of 1,593 banking institutions, in which are deposited \$800,000,000.

CITIES

Minnesota has 81 incorporated cities, of which Minneapolis is the largest with a population of 380,582 and Henderson is the smallest with a population of 766. Herewith is presented the population of all Minnesota cities in order named:

POPULATION OF ALL MINNESOTA CITIES
IN ORDER NAMED

City	Population	City	Population
Minneapolis.....	380,582	West St. Paul.....	2,963
St. Paul.....	234,680	Lake City.....	2,846
Duluth.....	98,917	Luverne.....	2,782
Winona.....	19,143	Sauk Center.....	2,699
St. Cloud.....	15,873	St. James.....	2,673
Virginia.....	14,022	Staples.....	2,570
Mankato.....	12,469	Blue Earth.....	2,568
Faribault.....	11,089	Melrose.....	2,529
Austin.....	10,118	East Grand Forks....	2,490
Brainerd.....	9,591	Tracy.....	2,463
Red Wing.....	8,637	Sleepy Eye.....	2,449
Albert Lea.....	8,056	Redwood Falls.....	2,421
Rochester.....	7,844	Breckenridge.....	2,401
Stillwater.....	7,735	Morris.....	2,320
Fergus Falls.....	7,581	Wabasha.....	2,249
Owatonna.....	7,252	Glenwood.....	2,187
Eveleth.....	7,205	Benson.....	2,111
Bemidji.....	7,086	Shakopee.....	1,988
South St. Paul.....	6,860	Chaska.....	1,966
Crookston.....	6,806	Madison.....	1,838
New Ulm.....	6,745	Le Sueur.....	1,795
Willmar.....	5,892	Warren.....	1,772
Moorhead.....	5,720	Ortonville.....	1,758
Little Falls.....	5,500	Canby.....	1,754
Cloquet.....	5,127	Glencoe.....	1,747
Ely.....	4,902	Granite Falls.....	1,611
Thief River Falls..	4,685	Barnesville.....	1,564
Fairmont.....	4,630	Red Lake Falls.....	1,549
Hastings.....	4,571	New Prague.....	1,540
Two Harbors.....	4,546	Ada.....	1,432
Montevideo.....	4,419	St. Charles.....	1,351
St. Peter.....	4,335	Chatfield.....	1,382
Anoka.....	4,287	Cannon Falls.....	1,315
Northfield.....	4,023	Montgomery.....	1,297
Waseca.....	3,908	Waterville.....	1,211
Worthington.....	3,481	Winthrop.....	1,147
International Falls..	3,448	Renville.....	1,142
Detroit.....	3,426	Rushford.....	1,142
Alexandria.....	3,388	Jordan.....	1,106
Hutchinson.....	3,379	Henderson.....	766
Pipestone.....	3,325	Tower.....	706
Marshall.....	3,092		

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

The mean temperature for Minnesota taken for a period of twenty-five years, according to the Government weather bureaus in this state, is 41.5 degrees. The mean temperature for Minnesota for the year 1919 shows 44 degrees. The average number of clear sunshiny days in Minnesota for a period of twenty years back shows 148, part cloudy days 110, cloudy days 107. During the year of 1919 there were 95 sunshiny days, 117 part cloudy days and 153 cloudy days.

The annual precipitation for the state of Minnesota for a period of seventy-five years is 29.03 inches. It may be of interest to note, that, covering a period of the last seventy-five years, during the crop season, viz., the months of May, June, July and August, the precipitation has averaged 14.24 inches.

DAIRYING

Minnesota has 821 creameries which in 1919 made 143,176,-204 pounds of butter or a gain of 9,785,094 pounds of butter over 1918 and paid to its patrons \$73,226,109.85 or 63.08 cents per pound for butterfat. The creameries received for butter \$80,-875,676.62 or 58.61 cents per pound of butter. She had in 1919, 85 cheese factories which made 9,452,094 pounds of cheese or a gain of 2,646,771 pounds of cheese over 1918. The cheese factories received \$2,909,855.09 for cheese or 30.78 cents per pound.

The latest Federal Government figures show that Iowa produced 87,914,633 pounds of butter; Wisconsin, 85,054,334 pounds; Ohio, 60,573,159 pounds; Nebraska, 60,467,056 pounds; California, 61,795,295 pounds; and Minnesota, 143,176,204 pounds, which gives Minnesota a wonderful lead.

GEOGRAPHICAL

Minnesota occupies a position of almost the center of the North American Continent. Bounded on the north by the Lake of the Woods, and Canada; on the west by the Dakotas; on the east by Lake Superior and Wisconsin; on the south by the State of Iowa.

HIGHWAYS

According to the State Highway Commission, Minnesota now has approximately ninety-eight thousand miles of public highway. Recent laws enacted by the legislature will cause to be established in all parts of the state, but particularly in the northern sections, many miles of state roads, which are constructed under the supervision of the State Highway Commission.

HISTORY

Minnesota history dates back several hundred years. Father Louis Hennepin, discoverer of St. Anthony Falls in 1680, was one of the first white visitors. Captain Jonathan Carver in 1760 was the first American visitor. Lieutenant Z. M. Pike was the first government official to visit the state after its acquisition from France in 1803. Pike came in 1805 and arranged with the Dakotas for reservation on which Fort Snelling was afterwards established and his was the first official report. Others followed making similar reports until today about 1,700 books and 2,000 pamphlets relating to Minnesota can be found in the library of the State Historical Society, to say nothing of the many thousand bound volumes of Minnesota newspapers.

In 1819 Minnesota, east of the Mississippi river, was on the map as a part of Crawford county, Michigan. In 1814 the chapel of St. Paul was built from whence came the name of the Capital of the state. In 1847 the town of St. Paul was platted and recorded in St. Croix county.

During the territorial days there were a few slaves here belonging to army officers. Dred Scott, the subject of the famous Judge Taney decision, lived for a time at Fort Snelling, the property of an army surgeon. The only known sale of a slave in this state was when Rev. Father Bruson paid \$1,200 for a negro named James Thompson. Fort Snelling was established in 1820. In 1862 the first railroad in Minnesota began operations between St. Paul and St. Anthony. It was known as the St. Paul & Pacific and is now a part of the Great Northern. The first electric trolley line began operations at Stillwater in 1889. In 1834 Gen. H. H. Sibley located at Mendota and was appointed Justice of the Peace by the Governor of Iowa, thereby becoming the first judicial official of the state.

In 1857 a bill to remove the capitol from St. Paul to St. Peter passed the House but the bill disappeared together with Joseph Rolette, chairman of the committee on enrolled bills and the assembly adjourned. In 1868 a bill to remove the capitol to Kandiyohi county passed both houses but was vetoed by Governor Marshall. The first Constitutional Convention met June 1, 1857.

A better idea of Minnesota's growth can be gathered by noting the following figures showing her population as reported by the U. S. Census: Her population in 1850 was 6,077; 1860, 172,023; 1870, 439,706; 1880, 780,773; 1890, 1,301,826; 1900, 1,751,394; 1910, 2,075,708; 1920, 2,386,371.

RECREATION—HUNTING AND FISHING

No locality in North America offers the variety of opportunity for recreation and vacation enjoyment furnished in Minnesota. The most varied and marvelous lake region on the continent, the best system of graveled highways of any state, hundreds of attractive and comfortable summer resorts, vast extent of wilderness traversed by enchanting streams, offer the tourist his choice of motoring, fishing, bathing, boating and canoeing at innumerable equally attractive places, and he who enjoys hunting may find excellent shooting of upland game birds including quail and grouse of several varieties, water-fowl in abundance and shore birds.

Minnesota is the breeding home of vast myriads of water-fowl, and the annual flight of the Canadian-bred ducks and geese passes over the state and remains for weeks in the fall to rest and feed in our lakes and marshes.

The western prairie section is the home of the prairie chicken, the finest of game birds. The northern forests furnish the best big game hunting in the United States, deer abounding in all the coniferous forest area and moose being found in large numbers in the vicinity of the Superior State Game Refuge.

By extensive game and fish propagation and a system of game refuges wild life is maintained in abundance in the lakes, streams, fields and forests of the state. The laws are as liberal in their treatment of sportsmen and fishermen as is consistent with conservation principles and no one seeking enjoyment of this kind need be disappointed.

PEAT

An asset of the State that has received little attention in the past is its peat deposits. It is a somewhat impressive fact that Minnesota has an area of peat land equal to fully one-half of the peat area in the United States. This estimate is based on an actual survey made by Prof. E. K. Soper in 1915, under the direction of the Minnesota Geological Survey which practically covered every county in the State, and in three-fourths of which peat was found.

This authority estimates the area of peat deposits in the State at 5,217,103 acres.

All Geologists who have examined and studied the Minnesota peat bogs are agreed that the deposits are uniform in texture and physical structure; low in ash, easy of drainage and accessible of railroads. Using of peat is no experiment. In briquet form it is a staple fuel in a number of European countries, as many foreigners from those lands will testify. There it is generally used for heating and other purposes. Why not in America? And particularly why not in Minnesota?

There are many other uses to which peat will lend itself besides fuel, as is well known. It is therefore not unreasonable to assume, especially in view of the high prices of coal and wood, that conditions are inviting for the building up of another important and useful industry in this state.

LAKES

Minnesota's lakes are numbered by the thousand and are of various shapes and sizes. They cover about 5,000 square miles, exclusive of Lake Superior.

GREATEST IRON ORE PRODUCER

That the United States is the greatest manufacturer in the world of iron and steel products is well known. But where is the raw material, the iron ore, that forms the basis of this stupendous industry obtained? A small fraction is imported from Cuba, Sweden and other countries, but the great bulk—60 per cent—comes from the State of Minnesota.

Of the approximately 75 million tons of iron ore mined in 1919 in the United States 44,068,409 tons were shipped from Minnesota over the lakes and including the rail shipments, the

total will reach 45 millions. Iron ore is mined in about 28 states of the Union, yet it is true that Minnesota's output is, and its annual product for a number of years past has been, greater than that of the 27 other states combined.

Pennsylvania looks to Minnesota for the chief raw material of her main industry—iron and steel production and in fact the greatest manufacturing industry of this country is the production of iron and steel.

There are three iron ranges in Minnesota located in the northeastern portion of the state, the greatest of the three being the famous Mesaba. This range is a narrow strip or belt of territory about 110 miles in length and on this belt are located 180 active mines, including the largest in the world. On the other two ranges, the Vermilion and the Cuyuna, are located 50 additional miles. Minnesota's iron mines in 1919 gave employment to 22,000 men and it may be said that not less than 125,000 persons were supported by this great industry, a very desirable adjunct to a state commonly classed as an agricultural commonwealth.

Thirty-one of these mines are state-owned properties, that is, belong to the people, being located on school and other state lands.

These mining properties are leased, the state not operating them itself, and for every ton mined, the operator pays into the school or other trust funds 25 cents per ton royalty. This income has aided materially in making Minnesota's permanent school fund justly famous. The total accumulations in the several trust funds of the state on July 31st, 1919, were \$39,941,819.68.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

The state extends from the 43rd degree, 30 minutes, to the 49th degree, North Latitude. St. Paul is on the 44th degree, 55 minutes, the parallel of Halifax, Nova Scotia; Bangor, Maine, Burlington, Vt.; Ogdensburg, New York; Perth and Owen Sound, Ontario; Traverse City, Michigan; Menomonie, Wis.; Pierre, South Dakota; Yellowstone Park, Wyo.; Salmon City, Idaho; Salem, Oregon; San Sin, Manchuria, China; The Aral Sea, Southwestern Siberia, Asia; Sebastopol, Russia; Bucharest, Roumania; Belgrade, Servia; Genoa, Italy; Bordeaux, France.

In longitude Minnesota lies between the meridians of 89 degrees, 29 minutes and 97 degrees, 5 minutes west of Greenwich. The meridian of St. Paul is 93 degrees and 5 minutes and is that of Mason City and Ames, Iowa; Sedalia, Mo.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Lake Charles, Louisiana, and Vera Cruz, Mexico.

LIBRARIES

Minnesota has 106 Public Libraries containing approximately 1,061,453 volumes; 40 free association libraries containing 48,394 volumes; 4 subscription libraries containing 4,755 volumes; 13 state institution libraries and 28 college, school and special libraries of 868,820 volumes. In addition to this she maintains a free traveling library system which last year visited 566 towns and served thousands of readers.

MANUFACTURING

Minnesota's manufactured products, exclusive of the value of the products of the neighborhood and hand industries, in 1909 reached \$409,419,621. The value of manufactured products per capita amounted to \$197. Minnesota ranks 13th in place in the nation. There are 5,561 manufacturing establishments in the state employing annually 104,406 persons and the capital invested is approximately \$275,416,000. In 1909 the manufacturing establishments in Minnesota paid out \$62,923,000 in salaries and wages. The above figures are taken from the U. S. Government Census Reports of 1910.

NEWSPAPERS

Minnesota has 633 newspapers published in various sections of the state in all languages. The names of these papers, their owners and locations can be found in the Minnesota Legislative Manual.

POPULATION

The population of Minnesota, according to 1920 census, is 2,386,371.

RAILWAYS

Minnesota has 9,038 miles of steam railway which does not include the T. & S. R. 185 trackage of terminals. She has 250 miles of electric line.

RIVERS

There are 1,532 miles of navigable waters in this state. The Mississippi, Red River and the Minnesota river are the principal navigable streams.

STATE INSTITUTIONS

The Minnesota State Institutions are located as follows: Six normal schools, viz: St. Cloud, Duluth, Mankato, Moorhead, Winona and Bemidji.

School for Feeble Minded at Faribault; School for Blind at Faribault; School for the Deaf, Faribault; State Public School at Owatonna; Home for Crippled Children at St. Paul; Soldier's Home at Minnehaha Park; Willmar State Asylum at Willmar; Sanitarium for Consumptives at Walker; State University at Minneapolis; Agricultural School at St. Anthony Park; Substations at Crookston, Grand Rapids and Morris; six Insane Hospitals, viz.: Willmar, Anoka, St. Peter, Fergus Falls, Hastings and Rochester; Training School for Boys at Red Wing; Training School for Girls, Sauk Center; State Prison at Stillwater; State Reformatory at St. Cloud; State Reformatory for Women at Shakopee.

STATE LANDS

There are approximately 1,942,535.35 acres of state lands. These lands are under the supervision of the State Auditor and are offered for sale at public auction. Monthly sales of these lands are conducted from April to November of each year.

These lands are sold at public auction to the highest bidder and their minimum price is \$5.00 per acre. 15% must be paid in cash at the time of purchase but the balance may run for forty years at 4% interest. Maps and literature giving the legal description by section, town and range together with dates and places of these lands can be had free upon application to the State Auditor or the Immigration Department, St. Paul, Minn.

TELEPHONES

There are 2,500 organized telephone companies in this state.

WATER POWER

Only a small part of Minnesota's immense water power is developed as yet. Principal among those now in operation is St. Anthony Falls, Minneapolis, the St. Louis River at Thompson near Duluth and International Falls in Koochiching county.

WEIGHTS

Following is a table of the weights used in Minnesota:

Apples, green.....	50	Hungarian grass.....	48
Apples, dried.....	28	Millet.....	48
Beans.....	60	Oats.....	32
Barley.....	48	Onions.....	52
Buckwheat.....	50	Orchard grass seed.....	14
Beets.....	50	Peas.....	60
Blue grass seed.....	14	Potatoes, Irish.....	60
Blueberries.....	42	Potatoes, Sweet.....	55
Broom Corn seed.....	57	Parsnips.....	42
Shelled Corn.....	56	Peaches, dried.....	28
Unshelled corn.....	70	Rape seed.....	50
Clover seed.....	60	Red Top seed.....	14
Carrots.....	45	Rutabagas.....	52
Cranberries.....	36	Rye.....	56
Currants.....	40	Sorghum seed.....	57
Gooseberries.....	40	Timothy seed.....	45
Hemp seed.....	50	Wheat.....	60

Aitkin County

This county was created May 23, 1857, with the county seat at Aitkin, and is situated in the eastern part of the state about 100 miles north of the Twin Cities, being connected therewith by the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Soo railroads which form excellent transportation facilities for the county. The city of Duluth is just 80 miles from the county seat of this county.

The surface of the county was originally covered with a dense growth of timber, such as pine, maple, oak, ash, and basswood, which has nearly all been cut.

The soil is a black loam and a sandy loam with a clay sub-soil, and is very productive. The county is well watered and drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries.

The area of the county is 1,994.97 square miles, or 1,275,735 acres, of which 1,164,645 acres are land and 111,090.48 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 1,348 farms. Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on quite extensively in this county. In 1919 the county had seven creameries with an output of 848,581 pounds of butter. The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 5,158; cattle, 20,519; sheep, 8,249; swine, 2,880.

The population of the county in 1920 was 15,044 of which 7,289 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 240; Sweden, 1,192; Norway, 456; Great Britain and Ireland, 53; Denmark, 35; Finland, 609; other countries, 499. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

It has 129 rural schools, three high schools, five consolidated, and 42 churches, divided as follows: Catholic, five; Methodist, twelve; Episcopal, one; Congregational, twelve; Baptist, two; Swedish M. E., eleven; Swedish Lutheran, seven; and free Mission, two.

The county has three villages, viz.: Aitkin, population, 1,490; Hill City, 928; and McGregor, 195. It also has three newspapers.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$7,890,567.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$10.00 per acre and upwards according to location and improvements.

In later years corn has become a regular crop and at the state fairs Aitkin grown corn won first prize on yellow dent, first prize on white-cap dent and sweepstakes on corn over the entire state. Seed corn grown here by the state experiment station has been shipped to Russia and other foreign countries as the best hardy seed yet developed.

More clover, timothy and other grasses are grown to the acre on the moderate-priced lands here than on \$100-an-acre land in the older localities.

Aitkin county is pre-eminently a dairy country, and yet, every vegetable and grain that will grow in the north thrives here in superior quality and yield. Aitkin county has never known a crop failure.

Recent discovery of iron in Aitkin county has furnished splendid markets for farm products and proves that farming will be very profitable in this county.

Vegetables of all kinds grow abundantly here and are very profitable to the raiser.

The crop acreage in Aitkin county for 1919 was: Corn, 1,666; wheat, 524; rye, 1,050; potatoes, 3,470; oats, 28,309; barley, 163; hay, 31,632.

Anoka County

Anoka county was created May 23, 1857, with the county seat at Anoka, and is situated in the eastern part of the state, just north of Hennepin and Ramsey counties, the Mississippi river forming its southern boundary.

The county is within 25 miles of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and 125 miles of Duluth, being connected with these cities by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads, which traverse directly through the center and on the eastern and western boundaries of the county.

The soil is composed of a deep, rich black loam, and a sandy loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is undulating prairie, interspersed with groves of native timber, and traversed by tributaries of the Mississippi, Rum and Sunrise rivers which form a complete drainage system for the county.

The county comprises 444.98 square miles or 286,390 acres of which 273,530 acres are land and 12,860.82 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,445 farms.

Nearly every farm house in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery; local and long distance telephone system, and is within easy access to the markets of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth. There are three newspapers in the county.

The county had a population of 15,626 in 1920, divided as follows: Native born, 9,649; Germany, 385; Sweden, 1,142; Norway, 333; Great Britain and Ireland, 218; Denmark, 108; Australia, 34; other countries, 624. Their occupation is chiefly farming.

In 1919 the county had three creameries with an output of 188,240 pounds of butter. The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 5,393; cattle, 18,966; sheep, 559; swine, 3,875.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$7,-864,983.

It has 59 rural schools, one graded school, one consolidated, two high schools, one private school, and 29 churches with denominations as follows: Catholic, Methodist-Episcopal, Congregational, Baptist, Episcopal, Universalist, Presbyterian, Swedish Lutheran, Swedish Baptist, Swedish Methodist, Free Church, Adventist and German Lutheran.

There is one city and three villages within the limits of the county, viz.: Anoka, city, population, 4,287; Bethel, village, population, 266; Columbia Heights, village, population, 2,968; Centerville, village, 209.

In Anoka county you can buy good, wild farm land at from \$25.00 to \$40.00 per acre, while improved land can be had at from \$75.00 to \$175.00 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

In order for one to appreciate Minnesota's "Potato Belt," one should take a trip through Anoka county in the fall of the year. At every railway station you will note scenes of activity. Long lines of freight cars are receiving load after load of potatoes from the farmers' wagons and huge warehouses are filled to the limit with the same. At Anoka a large starch factory is in operation, sometimes night and day through the potato season. At the smaller railroad towns of Cedar, Bethel, Andover, Fridley, etc., potato warehouses are located and shipping continues all through the winter months.

For many years the farmers of this county thought clover and timothy could not be grown on the sandy soil, but it required only an experiment to prove it could and now some of the finest clover fields are found here. Samples of clover grown in the vicinity of Cedar are now on exhibit in this office.

Several creameries have been built in this county and are prospering.

Several fine lakes are found in Anoka county and the Minneapolis Gun Club has a club house at Linwood Lake.

Some of the largest brick yards in the state are located near Anoka and Fridley.

The crop acreage for Anoka county in 1919 was as follows: Corn, 33,000; wheat, 11,000; rye, 10,000; potatoes, 15,400; oats, 25,000; barley, 750; hay, 16,000; flax, 350.

Becker County

This county was created June 23, 1871, with the county seat at Detroit, and is situated almost in the center of the celebrated park region of Minnesota.

It is about 190 miles from Duluth at the head of the lakes; about the same distance from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and about 75 miles from the cities of Crookston and Moorhead, all of which afford a market for the products grown and manufactured in the county.

It is connected with the above named cities by the Northern Pacific Railroad, which runs across the southern part of the county, and the "Soo" Railroad which runs northward through the west central part of the county.

The soil is very rich, being a dark loam, and sandy loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is rolling prairie, interspersed with heavy groves of timber, and is traversed by the following rivers: Otter Tail, Wild Rice, Buffalo, Pelican, Redeye, Shell and Toad. These, with the numerous lakes, form a perfect drainage system for the county.

Nearly every township in the county has one or more beautiful lakes for which the county is celebrated, where the sportsman will find all kinds of fish, while the timbered tracts abound with game.

The county contains 1,445.41 square miles, or 926,806 acres, of which 838,432 acres are land and 88,374 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 2,074 farms.

The county is well supplied with United States rural free deliveries, and local and long distance telephone is within easy reach of all inhabitants. There are also six newspapers in the county.

The county had a population in 1920 of 22,851, of which 14,505 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 670; Sweden, 958; Norway, 1,595; Great Britain and Ireland, 111; Denmark, 115; Finland, 440; Russia, 54; other countries, 392. Their occupations are agricultural pursuits together with the various manufacturing industries.

In addition to the above, live stock, dairying and small fruit raising are carried on extensively. In 1919 the county had twelve creameries, the output of which was 1,021,189 pounds of butter.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 11,754; cattle, 33,736; sheep, 7,245; swine, 6,255.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$11,-702,255.

It has 132 rural, one graded, two semi-graded and three high schools and 65 churches with denominations as follows: Catholic, Methodist-Episcopal, Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, German Lutheran, Swedish Lutheran, Norwegian Lutheran, Finnish Lutheran, Free Lutheran, Seven-Day Adventists and Latter-day Saints.

There is one city and five villages in the county, viz.: Detroit, city, county seat, population, 3,426; Frazee, 1,277; Lake Park, 700; Audubon, 314; Ogema, 238; Callaway, 325.

In this county you can buy good, wild land at from \$15 to \$60 per acre, while improved land can be had from \$50 to \$150 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

Considerable wild land is still found here notwithstanding the fact that during the past few years immigration has been pouring into this county. In the prairie districts of this county, which is about equally divided between timber and prairie, wheat raising is carried on very extensively. In the timber section which of course is not as well developed, we find the farmers engaged more in diversified farming.

Dairying is being carried on here quite extensively and bids fair to increase materially within the next few years. All kinds of grains and grasses grow here abundantly, while all kinds of root crops give bountiful yields. The county is dotted with innumerable lakes and many fine summer resorts attract the people from distant cities.

This county offers opportunities to the farmer and stock raiser.

The crop acreage for Becker county for 1919 is as follows: Corn, 3,393; oats, 36,271; wheat, 41,344; barley, 11,221; rye, 642; flax, 5,506; potatoes, 2,773; hay and forage, 51,767.

Beltrami County

This county was created February 28, 1866, with the county seat at Bemidji, and is located in the northern part of the state, its northern boundary being the Lake of the Woods and the Rainy River which separates the county from Canada.

The area of the county is 4,962.29 square miles or 3,077,817 acres, of which 2,154,889 acres are land, and 638,184 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,577 farms.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and general farming are carried on quite extensively. In 1919 the county had six creameries with an output of 406,480 pounds of butter. The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 4,906; cattle, 14,315; sheep, 7,318; swine, 2,844.

The county is well supplied with United States rural free deliveries, telephones, and transportation facilities, having six railroads, viz.: Great Northern, Minnesota & International, Wilton & Northern, Minneapolis, Red Lake & Manitoba, the "Soo" and the Canadian Northern. It also has seven newspapers.

The population of the county in 1920 was 27,079, of which 14,100 were native born. The foreign population being as follows: Germany, 363; Sweden, 1,256; Norway, 1,934; Great Britain and Ireland, 190; Denmark, 150; Finland, 94; Russia, 42; other countries, 1,208. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits and lumbering, together with manufacturing industries.

It has 163 rural schools, seven graded schools, two high schools, three consolidated schools, and 34 churches with denominations as follows: Catholic, Norwegian, Swedish and German Lutheran, Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist-Episcopal and Baptist.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was 9,707,265. There are 10 villages and one city within the county, viz: Baudette, population, 960; Bemidji, 7,086; Blackduck, 788; Funkley, 56; Kelliher, 514; Solway, 106; Spooner, 571; Turtle River, 74; Tenstrike, 235; Redby, 93; Wilton, 176.

There are in the county approximately 32,085 acres of state land unsold, also approximately 610,000 acres of government land subject to homestead entry.

Land can be purchased in this country at \$10.00 per acre and upward according to location and improvements.

Beltrami county is blessed with a copious rainfall, the average annual precipitation being about 30 inches. The new settler has no dry-farming problems to solve. Hot winds and destructive hailstorms are unknown. As a matter of fact, the climatic conditions which confront the farmer are practically the same as those which confronted the pioneer in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The water is not only abundant, but is pure.

The surface of the county is generally level. There are no rough, rocky or waste areas in any part of the county.

The south twenty miles of the county, or about twenty townships in the south end, lie in the Mississippi Valley proper and slope to the south and east, being drained by the Mississippi river and the Turtle river and their tributaries.

Eight townships in the southwest corner of the county along the Mississippi river have a mixed soil—sandy loam with jack pine timber, and clay loam with hardwood timber, parts of each township having the two kinds of soil and two varieties of timber. This part of the county is fairly well advanced in farming and has good roads.

The twelve townships in the Mississippi Valley which lie in the Turtle River Basin are nearly all clay loam soil, clay subsoil, with mixed hardwood timber, and with some very fine, large areas of natural blue joint and red top meadows.

THE RED LAKE BASIN

This part of the county lies in the fertile and beautiful Red Lake Basin, sloping gently toward the Big Red Lakes, the largest body of fresh water in any state in the Union.

This basin covers approximately 42 townships. When developed, this section will become a very rich diversified farm and dairy county, especially adapted to the raising of corn and clover. Ninety bushels of well matured corn per acre were raised on the shore of Upper Red Lake.

The land south and east of the two Red Lakes, and in the valleys of the Shotley, North and South Battle, North and South Cormorant, Blackduck and Mud rivers is part level and part rolling, mostly clay loam soil, with hardwood timber and very few stones. Along the Sandy river the land is spotted, some of the very best soil, and some jack pine lands.

The balance of the land in the Red Lake Basin slopes gently towards Red Lake, with ample fall for good drainage. The soil is a rich black loam or vegetable formation, from one and one-half to four feet in thickness, overlying a solid clay subsoil. The northwest six townships are under a good stage of farm development, and are well settled. The remainder is covered partly with spruce, cedar, tamarack, birch, poplar, basswood and maple and oak

timber, and over one-half of this section is still vacant homestead lands.

At the eastern ends of both Upper and Lower Red Lakes, along the mouth of the Battle and Blackduck rivers, and west of Lower Red Lake, along the outlet of Red Lake river for many miles, are unexcelled grazing grounds, with thousands of acres of natural blue joint and red top hay meadows that can for the most part be easily cut with a mower.

While it is true that there is considerable low land in Beltrami county, a great deal has been done towards reclaiming the same and at the present writing fifteen judicial ditches are now in the course of construction. When these lands are reclaimed it is a well-known fact that they will be the best to be found anywhere.

The crop acreage in Beltrami County for 1919 is as follows: Corn, 5,175; oats, 22,000; wheat, 3,750; barley, 1,200; rye, 2,800; flax, 1,000; potatoes, 4,950; hay and forage, 45,000.

Benton County

This county was created October 27, 1849, with the county seat at Sauk Rapids, which was later changed to Foley, the present county seat. The county is situated a little to the east of the central portion of the state, about 75 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads which furnish ample transportation facilities for the county.

The soil is rich, dark loam with a clay subsoil. The surface was originally covered with a dense growth of timber, the principal varieties being oak, maple, pine, spruce, aspen, ash, basswood, and tamarack. This has been cleared, and where once dense forests stood there are now thriving villages and farms.

The county is well drained by the St. Francis, Elk, Platte, and Little Rock and Mississippi rivers.

The area of the county is 406.36 square miles, or 260,105 acres, of which 257,830 acres are land, and 2,275.41 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,279 farms.

Nearly every farm home in the county is supplied with rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

The population of the county in 1920 was 14,073, of which 9,056 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,326; Sweden, 471; Norway, 169; Great Britain and Ireland, 77; Denmark, 26; Austria, 97; France, 8; other countries, 385. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits together with manufacturing industries. Among the manufacturing industries is the largest paper manufacturing plant in the State of Minnesota.

In 1919 the county had nine creameries with an output of 1,213,390 pounds of butter; also one cheese factory, the output of which was 38,731 pounds of cheese.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 6,488; cattle, 28,252; sheep, 4,243; swine, 6,320.

It has 63 rural schools, three graded schools, two high schools, three private schools, and nineteen churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Congregational, Episcopal, Adventist, Presbyterian and Baptist. It also has two newspapers.

Within the borders of the county there is one city, and four villages, viz: St. Cloud, city (part of), population, 1,733; Foley, village, 837; Ronneby, 76; Rice, 815; Sauk Rapids, 2,349.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$7,169,380.

Benton county has a mixed population of thrifty, honest farmers and a homeseeker of almost any nationality can settle among his own countrymen. There are within close proximity to Foley, Swedish, Norwegian, Polish, and German settlements, with a liberal sprinkling of French, Irish and Americans over the whole district.

The roads, schools and churches are of the best and all farmers in this section have the advantages incident to rural telephone lines and rural free mail delivery routes. The climate is healthful and invigorating with plenty of time in the growing season for all crops to mature. An abundance of pure, fresh water can be found in wells at a depth of about 30 feet and we never yet have experienced a drouth, a flood, a hail storm or cyclone.

But the prime consideration is this—the land is still cheap and you can buy a farm here that will produce as much, acre for acre, of any kind of farm product, as the high priced land in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, etc., for about one-third of the money. Wild

land ranges in price from \$25.00 per acre to \$45.00 per acre, partially improved farms at from \$75.00 to \$100.00 per acre and the best improved farms, located close to town with plenty of land under cultivation, good buildings, fencing, etc., at from \$100.00 to \$150.00 per acre.

The crop acreage in this county for 1919 was as follows: Corn, 30,148; wheat, 17,000; rye, 875; potatoes, 2,486; oats, 34,000; barley, 3,875; flax, 769; hay, 32,430.

Big Stone County

This county was created February 20, 1862, with the county seat at Ortonville. It receives its name from the large granite boulders along the Minnesota river, which are now worked as quarries and have become famous by furnishing the large columns in the Minnesota State Capitol; the Hennepin county court house is also erected from the same material. The prairie land is with few exceptions free from stone, just enough to provide proper material for foundations and bridge work.

The county is bordered on the west by Big Stone Lake, 35 miles long. This with the many other beautiful lakes and rivers is stocked with all varieties of fish such as bass, pike, pickerel, etc., and sportsmen from long distances come here on account of its famous fishing. But the beauty of the lakes with their wooded shores and timber covered islands attract others besides sportsmen. A Chautauqua is maintained for the entertainment and instruction of visitors as well as the inhabitants of the county.

The surface of Big Stone county is generally level with some rolling land along the western boundary. The county is well drained by the tributaries of the Red river. The soil is of a rich sandy loam with a clay subsoil. Big Stone county is distinctively a prairie county. No natural timber is found in the county except some fringing the lakes and larger streams.

The area of the county is 536.31 square miles, or 343,236 acres, of which 316,499 acres are land, and 26,737.33 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 961 farms.

The population of the county in 1920 was 9,703, of which

7,394 were native born. The foreign population was as follows: Germany, 419; Sweden, 522; Norway, 483; Great Britain and Ireland, 214; Denmark, 62; Russia, 3; other countries, 270.

Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

In 1919 the county had two creameries with an output of 62,877 pounds of butter. The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 8,245; cattle, 17,788; sheep, 4,039; swine, 7,423.

It has 53 rural schools, four graded schools, two high schools, and 29 churches with denominations as follows: Congregational, Catholic, Methodist, Norwegian and Swedish, German, Lutheran Evangelical, Baptist and Episcopal Mission.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The county is well supplied with transportation facilities, having the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Great Northern railroads which traverse all parts of the county.

There is one city and seven villages within the borders of the county, viz: Ortonville, (part of) population, 1,716; Graceville, 1,022; Beardsley, 507; Clinton, 512; Odessa, 271; Barry, 107; Carroll, 113; and Johnson, 100. It has also five newspapers.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$9,-371,033.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$60.00 per acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

Wheat is the principal crop of this county although corn, oats, rye, barley and all kinds of vegetables grow abundantly. Grasses of all kinds, both tame and wild, thrive here and dairying is receiving marked attention. Some fine apple and plum orchards are found here and small fruit and berries are raised on any farm where its owner cares to plant and attend them.

Poultry products also play an important part in the agriculture of this county. Corn is receiving more attention each year in Big Stone county and hogs and fat cattle are shipped from here the year around.

The crop acreage for this county for 1919 was: Corn, 30,199; wheat, 70,000; rye, 1,631; potatoes, 1,080; oats, 32,186; barley, 22,171; flax, 10,832; hay, 54,062.

Blue Earth County

This county was created in 1853, with the county seat at Mankato, and is 86 miles from St. Paul and Minneapolis, 130 miles to the Wisconsin line, 130 miles to the Dakota line and 60 miles to the Iowa line, this being practically the exact center of southern Minnesota.

Four lines of railway operate here, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Northwestern, Chicago Great Western, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

The soil is a happy variety of the pure black loam, clay and sandy mixtures, which insures production and guarantees long life without artificial enrichment. Within its borders are the Minnesota, Blue Earth, Le Sueur, Watonwan, Little and Big Cobb rivers. There are fifteen large fishing lakes and numerous small ones, nearly all of which are surrounded by timber, which makes them attractive and useful.

The upper part of the county was once heavy timber, most of which has been cut, but here and there are virgin timbered tracts which are delightful to view and very valuable.

The county contains about 750 square miles or 498,746 acres, of which 21,620 is water, 477,126 is land, of desirable agricultural lands, the lower or south part of which is prairie. The Minneopa State Park, situated five miles from Mankato, is one of the most beautiful spots under the sun. Within this park is a fall almost the equal of Minnehaha, heavy timber of a dozen varieties, picturesque rocks, and also a ravine caring for Minneopa creek, 150 feet deep.

No very large farms are found as the county is cut up into those of 40 to 320 acres, thus enabling the population to maintain its count, being about 31,000.

Rural delivery routes now reach practically all parts of the county, while telephone service is general and it is an exception where a farmer cannot avail himself of the opportunity to install one.

The population of the county is 31,477 and is made up of many nationalities, Germans predominating, then Scandinavian and Welsh.

There is one city and eight villages within the borders of the county, viz: Mankato, city, 12,469; Amboy, 527; Eagle Lake, 231; Good Thunder, 464; Lake Crystal, 1,204; Madison Lake, 359; Mapleton, 857; St. Clair, 260; Vernon Center, 283.

In 1919 the county had eighteen creameries with an output of 2,422,883 pounds of butter, also two cheese factories with an output of 41,739 pounds of cheese. The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 17,588; cattle, 49,462; sheep, 5,879; swine, 43,099.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$28,-660,325.

There are four high schools, five graded schools and 129 rural schools, one consolidated. Churches of nearly all denominations.

Industries vary. Natural cement, brick, tile, flour, knitting mills, stone quarries, employing hundreds of hands througho't the entire year.

Agricultural land is worth from 125 to 300 dollars per acre, depending upon its location, though no farm is now beyond twelve miles from a railway station and market.

The commercial club of Mankato will attend to all correspondence and the county will welcome all who come here to look with a view to locating. There are ten newspapers in this county.

This particular locality is noted for its mild winter, free from snow, in only three during the past 25 years has the snow been sufficient for good sleighing. Nearly all the others have passed without the ground being covered.

Plowing is often done here during the last days of November and first part of December.

Blue Earth county has probably done more towards building good roads than any other county in Minnesota. Everyone in the county seems interested in this work and the result is that practically every main traveled road in the county is in good shape at all times of the year.

Corn, hogs, and fat cattle are the leading farm products.

The crop acreage for 1919 was as follows: Corn, 81,246; wheat, 224,460; rye, 3,698; potatoes, 1,941; oats, 43,745; barley, 13,081; flax, 848; hay, 56,772.

Brown County

This county was created February 20, 1855, with the county seat at New Ulm. It is situated in the southwestern part of Minnesota, about 60 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Chicago & Northwestern and Minneapolis & St. Louis railroads, which traverse nearly every part of the county.

The soil is very fertile, being a dark loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is undulating prairie traversed by the Minnesota, Cottonwood, Little Cottonwood, and Sleepy Eye rivers, which, together with its numerous lakes, form a complete drainage system for the county.

The county contains 616 square miles, or 394,202 acres, of which 389,265 are land, and 4,937 are water.

The land surface comprises 1,831 farms.

Nearly every home in Brown county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones, which, together with its close proximity to the markets of Minneapolis and St. Paul, makes it an ideal place for the agriculturist. There are also ten newspapers in the county.

The county had a population in 1920 of 22,421, of which 15,-469 were native born; the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 2,473; Sweden, 158; Norway, 580; Great Britain and Ireland, 61; Denmark, 262; Austria, 920; Russia, 26; other countries, 185, their occupations being the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries. The cities of New Ulm and Sleepy Eye are among the large rural milling manufacturing centers of the state.

The county had, in 1919, 13 creameries with an output of 1,267,253 pounds of butter.

Other industries of the county are live stock raising and dairy-ing, while fruit, poultry and bees are extensively raised.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 12,280; cattle, 34,207; sheep, 2,510; swine, 29,591.

The assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$20,552,228.

It has 77 rural, one graded, and four high schools, two private schools, and 35 churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, German Lutheran, Evangelical Association, Evangelical Synod of

North America, Congregational, Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist-Episcopal, Universalist, Swedish Lutheran, Norwegian Lutheran and Danish Lutheran.

There are two cities and five villages in the county, viz: New Ulm, population, 6,745; Sleepy Eye, city, 2,449; Springfield, village, 1,849; Hanska, 412; Comfrey, 533; Cobden, 108; Evan, 123.

Land can be purchased in this county at from \$100 to \$200 per acre.

Brown county is in a highly developed state, practically every acre of her rich black soil being under cultivation and giving forth abundant crops of corn, wheat, oats, barley, etc., which grow luxuriantly. The county has never had a crop failure. The corn acreage has been steadily increasing. With the increased production of corn and barley in this county, stock raising has, of course, kept pace and many cars of fat hogs and cattle are shipped from this county annually. Some fine apple orchards are found here as well as much small fruit and berries. The supply is often greater than the local demand and shipping is then necessary.

Poultry and dairy products also play an important part in Brown county's agricultural resources.

The acreage for this county in 1919 is as follows: Corn, 85,000; wheat, 60,000; rye, 6,000; potatoes, 1,200; oats, 40,000; barley, 5,000; hay, 96,000.

Carlton County

This county was created May 23, 1857, with the county seat at Carlton. It is situated in the eastern part of the state, and is about 25 miles from the city of Duluth, and 125 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, all of which afford good markets for products grown and manufactured in the county. It is connected with the above named cities by the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Duluth, Winnipeg & Pacific and the Soo railroads, which traverse almost every section of the county.

Carlton county presents a vast variety of soil, a small portion along the St. Louis river being rough and rocky, while in all other parts we find large tracts of level land, and here the soil is very rich and productive, yielding splendid crops of anything that can be raised in Minnesota, particularly potatoes, small grains and

grasses. By far the largest portion of this county is of the latter variety, and the best judges of land in the state predict that Carlton county will prove to be one of the finest agricultural counties in the state.

Like nearly all of the counties in Northern Minnesota, Carlton county is a timbered section, and except where we find natural meadows or an occasional rocky hill, the whole surface has been covered with a dense growth of timber of a mixed variety, such as oak, elm, basswood, poplar, maple, ash, birch, fir, cedar, tamarack and pine, most of which has been removed leaving the stumps and brush.

The St. Louis, Kettle, Moose, Horn, and Nemadji rivers with their tributaries, together with the numerous lakes which are dotted here and there, form the drainage system for the county.

The area of the county is 867.19 square miles, or 556,149 acres, of which 550,092 acres are land, and 6,058 acres are water.

The land surface comprises 1,195 farms.

The county is well supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones. It also has four newspapers.

The county had a population in 1920 of 19,391, of which 10,929 were native born; Germany, 415; Sweden, 1,702; Norway, 790; Great Britain and Ireland, 121; Denmark, 63; Finland, 2,135; other countries, 1,394. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, and lumbering, together with the manufacturing industries.

Live stock raising and dairying are carried on extensively.

In 1919 the county had four creameries, the output of which was 363,614 pounds of butter.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 4,022; cattle, 12,217; sheep, 2,291; swine, 2,144.

It has 67 rural schools, four graded schools, one consolidated, two high schools and 25 churches, the denominations of which are: Lutheran, Catholic, Methodist-Episcopal, Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal.

The county has one city and six villages, viz: Cloquet, city, population, 5,127; Scanlon, village, 383; Carlton, 700; Moose Lake, 571; Thomson, 103; Barnum, 242; Cromwell, 164.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$9,-135,091.

Land can be bought in this county at from \$15 to \$60 an acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

A particular feature of interest found in Carlton County is the magnificent water power that nature has provided. At the little village of Thomson the course of the St. Louis river has been changed and made to generate thousands of electric horse power. In fact, this plant alone furnishes a large percentage of the power used in the cities of Duluth and Superior. Although Carlton county has been receiving hundreds of new settlers and a great deal has been accomplished along the lines of agricultural development, a large amount of good farm land can yet be found in this county still in its natural state. However, I do not believe that this condition can long exist because of the great and growing demand for food stuffs in the city of Duluth but a few miles away. I predict that Carlton county, and particularly the lands of the eastern section, will, in the near future, occupy practically the same position to the city of Duluth as Washington and Dakota counties now occupy to St. Paul as a market gardening supply. It is a well known fact that Carlton county soil, coupled with pure water, abundant rainfall and ideal climatic conditions, is particularly adapted to the growing of all kinds of vegetables and small fruits. With the above conditions existing it is only a question of time when Carlton county will be one big garden, supplying vegetables, small fruits, poultry and dairy products to the people of Duluth and Superior.

The crop acreage in Carlton county for 1919 was as follows: Corn, 1,500; oats, 7,350; wheat, 2,250; barley, 1,750; rye, 394; potatoes, 8,550; hay, 34,500; flax, 210.

Carver County

This county was created February 20, 1855, with the county seat at Chaska. It is situated in the south central part of the state, about 40 miles from the Twin Cities, being connected therewith by the Great Northern, Minneapolis & St. Louis, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads, which traverse all portions of the county.

The soil is a deep, fertile, black loam, resting on a clay subsoil.

The surface is undulating, drained by numerous lakes, creeks and the Minnesota river.

The area of the county is 376.5 square miles or 240,561 acres, of which 226,254 acres are land and 14,307.3 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 1,992 farms. Nearly every farm home is supplied with United States rural free delivery and local and long distance telephones.

In 1919 the county had seventeen creameries, with an output of 3,497,441 pounds of butter. The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 8,502; sheep, 1,160; cattle, 32,279; swine, 19,185.

The population of the county in 1920 was 16,946 of which 14,010 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 2,259; Sweden, 688; Norway, 35; Great Britain and Ireland, 62; Russia, 45; France, 15; other countries, 341. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

It has 62 rural schools, three graded schools, two high schools, one consolidated school and 44 churches, divided as follows: Catholic, 10; Lutheran, 15; Reformed Lutheran, seven; Moravian, three; Methodist, six; Swedish Mission, three. It also has six newspapers.

The county has one city and twelve villages, viz: Chaska, city, population, 1,966; Carver, 504; Chanassen, 129; Cologne, 383; Hamburg, 153; Mayer, 144; Norwood, 563; Waconia, 901; Watertown, 534; Young America, 335; Benton, 46; Motordale, 230; Victoria, 206.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$13,794,677.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$75 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

Carver county is one of the most highly developed counties in the state. This fact is accepted because of the extreme fertility of the soil and its close proximity to the splendid markets of Minneapolis. Hennepin county in which Minneapolis is located joins it on the east.

Mixed farming is carried on here extensively. Poultry and poultry products are a source of steady and substantial income to the farmers.

The population is largely Germans who are a thrifty and intelligent class and all are very prosperous.

At Chaska one of the largest brick manufacturing establishments in the country is located and brick from these yards are found in many of the largest buildings of not only the cities of this state but in those of foreign states. Another important manufacturing establishment of this county is an immense sugar beet factory which is located also at Chaska. This factory handles not only the sugar beets produced from that county but many cars are shipped in from distant counties.

The crop acreage in Carver county for 1919 was: Corn, 24,-565; wheat, 31,753, rye, 1,834; potatoes, 1,374; oats, 13,409; barley, 6,905; flax, 42; hay, 36,565.

Cass County

This county was created September 1, 1851. The county seat is at Walker. The county is centrally located in the northern part of the state, being part of the "Big Woods District."

The soil varies from a black loam with a clay subsoil, to a sandy loam, mixed with clay, but nearly everywhere there is a top soil of vegetable mold.

The general surface of the county is rolling, although there are large tracts of perfectly level land, the greater portion having been covered with native timber, such as pine, poplar, birch, tamarack, ash, spruce, cedar, maple and oak. The timber is mostly cut off now, enough being left, however, for fire wood, thus eliminating the possibility of a fuel famine.

The area of the county is 1,532,379 acres, of which 229,760 acres are water, 1,302,619 is land. The land surface contains 2,679 farms.

It is doubtful if there is another locality in the state which will grow a greater diversity of crops, especially is this true of all forage crops, clover growing so abundantly that it is almost considered a weed.

In 1919 the county had seven creameries with an output of 270,372 pounds of butter. It has one cheese factory with an output of 672 pounds. The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 5,178; cattle, 17,996; sheep, 6,931; swine, 3,497.

The population of the county in 1920 was 15,861 of which 9,072 were native born. The foreign population was as follows:

Germany, 300; Sweden, 700; Norway, 620; Great Britain and Ireland, 72; Denmark, 53; Finland, 86; other countries, 717. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

The county is quite well supplied with rural free deliveries and telephones in all parts. It has 145 rural schools, five graded schools, three high schools, and twenty-five churches with denominations as follows: Catholic, Methodist, Congregational and Episcopal and Lutheran. It also has seven newspapers.

Here seems to be the opportunity for the man of little means to secure a farm of rich land on reasonable terms, and in a section where transformation is constantly going on, where conditions of the soil and climate are in harmony with the warm skies and temperate winds.

The lumber industries furnish work in the woods during the winter season for farmers and their teams, such as cutting and hauling logs, poles, posts, piling, ties, etc.

The county has ten villages within its borders, viz: Backus, population, 297; Cass Lake, 2,109; Hackensack, 200; Pillager, 354; Pine River, 442; Walker, 785; Bena, 206; Federal Dam, 343; and Remer, 290.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$7,-426,597.

It has the Great Northern, Soo, M. & I. R. R., and Northern Pacific railroads.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$15.00 to \$75.00 per acre according to improvements and proximity to markets, etc.

Cass is a large county and bids fair to become very important agriculturally in the near future, in fact, it won the first prize at the Minnesota State Fair for an agricultural exhibit three years in succession, 1915, 1916 and 1917, thereby winning a silver trophy for said exhibit.

The southern half of the county especially is already well developed and comfortable farm homes are to be found there, and all of the county is developing rapidly and every locality, regardless of the number of settlers to be found there, is well taken care of as regards schools and many new and good roads are being constructed annually. The county has already earned the name of "The Dairy District" and many prosperous creameries are in operation and more are in contemplation.

The northern half of the county, particularly the northeastern section, is still undeveloped, but the sturdy frontiersman is blazing the way for civilization; railroads are piercing its interior; thriving towns are being built, roads and bridges constructed and mighty forests are being transformed into fertile fields and cozy homes, so it is only a question of time when the resounding blows of the chopper's axe and the crash of the falling pine will give way to the screech of the locomotive and hum of the thresher.

Walker is the county seat and is a thriving village located on the shores of the historic Leech Lake, which has over five hundred miles of beautiful shore line. The Chase Hotel and Glengarry are two very popular summer resorts and accommodate hundreds of tourists from distant cities in foreign states.

Cass Lake is also a thriving city in the northwestern corner of the county and it is here that one of the United States Land Offices is located.

The estimated crop acreage for Cass county in 1919 was: Corn, 6,631; wheat, 5,500; rye, 2,286; potatoes, 3,378; oats, 7,916; barley, 816; flax, 138; hay, 20,656.

Chisago County

This county was created September 1, 1851, with the county seat at Taylors Falls. In 1861 it was removed to Chisago City and in 1875 changed to Center City, the present county seat.

The county is situated in the eastern part of the state, about forty miles northeast of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It is separated from Wisconsin by the St. Croix river which forms the boundary line of the county for a distance of 50 miles, and affords sufficient drainage for the county.

The soil is a dark loam and sandy loam, resting on a clay subsoil. The surface was originally covered with a dense growth of timber, which has been cleared and transformed into rich, agricultural lands.

Chisago county has many beautiful lakes well stocked with fish. Many pleasant summer homes have been built on these lakes by the residents of the Twin Cities. The surface of the county is generally rolling.

The area of the county is 451.66 square miles, or 288,990 acres, of which 269,379 acres are land, and 19,611.38 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,005 farms.

The population of the county in 1920 was 14,445, of which 9,082 were native born; the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 321; Sweden, 3,760; Norway, 89; Great Britain and Ireland, 70; Russia, 9; other countries, 206. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

This county is noted for its wonderful water falls, viz: St. Croix Falls and Taylors Falls, which are now harnessed to furnish power to the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

In 1919 the county had 12 creameries, the output of which was 2,260,459 pounds of butter. It also had three cheese factories with an output of 53,250 pounds of cheese.

Live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 7,048; cattle, 31,475; sheep, 954; swine, 5,344.

It has 53 rural schools, three graded schools, two high schools, and 19 churches as follows: Lutheran, 8; Methodist, 4; Catholic, 2; Free Mission, 5.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all, while the Northern Pacific railroad and its branches traverse all parts of the county. These facilities, together with the excellent water power for which the county is noted, make it an ideal place for the manufacturer, as well as the agriculturist. It also has three newspapers.

There are, within the borders of the county, eight villages, viz: Chisago City, population, 422; Center City, 285; Harris, 672; Lindstrom, 523; North Branch, 742; Rush City, 971; Taylors Falls, 570; Wyoming, 253.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$9,-153,932.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$75 per acre and upwards according to improvements and proximity to markets.

The entire west half of Chisago county, beginning at the town of Wyoming and reaching northward to Rush City, is engaged very extensively in potato raising. The farmers in this section are very prosperous. At every station along the main line of the

Northern Pacific railroad huge potato warehouses can be seen and at North Branch and Harris large starch factories are operated every fall. Hundreds of cars of potatoes are shipped from these towns annually to points in Illinois, Missouri, Texas, etc.

Dairying and poultry raising are receiving considerable attention with good results.

The eastern half of the county runs more to diversified farming and dairying, although a good many potatoes are grown in these parts.

At Taylors Falls, Center City, Lindstrom and Chisago City some very attractive summer resorts are located where hundreds of Twin City people spend their vacations.

The soil in the eastern part is heavy clay loam, while in the potato belt which lies in the west half, a light sandy loam is found.

The crop acreage for 1919 is as follows: Corn, 9,131; wheat, 17,322; rye, 4,863; potatoes, 6,768; oats, 27,350; barley, 3,536; hay, 27,101, flax, 24.

Chippewa County

This county was created January 9, 1869, with the county seat at Chippewa City, which was later moved to Montevideo, its present county seat.

The county is situated about 110 miles west of the Twin Cities, being connected therewith by the Great Northern and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroads which afford ample transportation facilities for the county.

The surface, like all the upper valley of Minnesota, is a beautiful undulating prairie. The soil is a rich, black loam underlaid with heavy clay.

The county is well drained and watered by the Minnesota and Chippewa rivers with their tributaries, including 225 miles of drainage ditches, costing \$844,942.00. The area of the county is 594.21 square miles, or 380,297.16 acres of which 370,269.93 acres are land and 10,027.23 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 1,499 farms.

In 1919 the county had five creameries with an output of 436,694 pounds of butter. The live stock for the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 11,844; cattle, 29,084; sheep, 2,552; swine, 28,049.

It has 85 rural schools, five graded schools, five high schools and 37 churches with denominations as follows: Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, German, Swedish, Norwegian and Danish Lutheran, Adventists and Christian Science. It also has five newspapers.

The county is well supplied with United States rural free deliveries, and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county for 1920 was 15,720, of which 10,189 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 756; Sweden, 514; Norway, 1,579; Great Britain and Ireland, 48; Denmark, 82; other countries, 290. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

The county has two cities and four villages, viz: Granite Falls (part of), population, 360; Montevideo, 4,419; Clara City, village, 750; Maynard, 536; Milan, 590; Watson, 215.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$13,-710,960.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$75 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and location with reference to markets.

Owing to the extreme fertility of the soil in this county, any kind of crop is successfully grown, but wheat and oats lead with corn and barley close seconds. Dairying is receiving much attention in this county and many prosperous creameries dot the county.

Car after car of hogs and fat cattle are shipped every year while poultry and poultry products are receiving much attention.

Most of the farmers have their own orchards which furnish them with apples and small fruit of every variety.

Good roads, schools and churches are found in every part of the county. The inhabitants are contented and happy with their success and prosperity and land is advancing in price every year.

The crop acreage in 1919 was: Corn, 34,482; wheat, 69,818; rye, 581; potatoes, 1,275; oats, 58,995; barley, 15,120; flax, 2,387; hay, 42,767.

Clay County

This county was created March 8, 1872, with the county seat at Moorhead. It is situated in the western part of the state, being separated from North Dakota by the Red River of the North.

The soil is a rich black loam, with a clay subsoil. The surface is prairie, with a universal slope towards the Red River, in which direction all streams trend, forming a natural drainage system for the county.

The area of the county is 1,067.37 square miles, or 683,102 acres, of which 668,118 acres are land, and 14,984.16 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,738 farms.

Small grain farming, dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1919 the county had five creameries, the output of which was 423,477 pounds of butter. The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 16,127; cattle, 27,327; sheep, 3,168; swine, 6,294.

The population of the county in 1920 was 21,780, of which 14,265 were native born. The foreign population was as follows: Germany, 623; Sweden, 1,062; Norway, 2,576; Great Britain and Ireland, 191; other countries, 923. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits together with manufacturing industries.

Nearly every farm home is supplied with United States rural free delivery and local and long distance telephones.

It has 95 rural schools, six graded schools, four high schools, one consolidated, four private schools and forty-six churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, German, Swedish and Norwegian Lutheran, Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist. It has also located in the city of Moorhead two great institutions of learning, the Moorhead State Normal School and Concordia College. It also has six newspapers. It has two cities and seven villages, viz: Moorhead, population, 5,720; Barnesville, 1,564; Hawley, 939; Glyndon, 382; Georgetown, 136; Felton, 184; Ulen, 590; Dilworth, 882; Hitterdal, 204.

The county is well supplied with railroads, having the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, which traverse all parts of the county.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$17,142,227.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$75.00 per acre and upwards, according to improvements, soil and location to markets.

Over \$2,000,000.00 was received by farmers of this county for table and seed potatoes shipped to various markets from the county potato crop raised in the year 1919.

Potato raising is a growing industry and planting a full quarter section of land to potatoes is now getting to be a common thing among farmers. Some have over a section of land planted to potatoes.

All kinds of grain thrive and are raised in abundance and corn is also grown with success and more extensively raised each year.

The county has an abundant rainfall and has never had a crop failure. It is blessed with fine climate, and has an abundance of fine water from flowing artesian wells.

Its proximity to the Great Lakes and water transportation gives assurance of continued low rates to the markets of the east for all its varied products.

The 1919 crop acreage for Clay county is as follows: Corn, 26,000; oats, 98,409; wheat, 103,950; barley, 48,000; rye, 2,000; flax, 5,250; potatoes, 39,000; hay, 83,678.

Clearwater County

This county was created December 20, 1902, with the county seat at Bagley, and is located in the northwestern part of the state.

The surface of the county is undulating, the greater portion being covered with native timber, such as pine, poplar, birch, tamarack, ash, spruce, cedar, maple and oak, a large part of which is still standing.

The soil varies from a black loam with a clay subsoil to a sandy loam mixed with clay, but everywhere there is a thick top soil of vegetable mold.

The county is well drained by the Mississippi, Red Lake, Clearwater, and Wild Rice rivers, the above named rivers finding their sources within the borders of the county.

In this county is the largest part of the Itasca State Park in which is located the beautiful Lake Itasca, the headwaters of the Mississippi river. The altitude of the park is 1,466 feet above sea level.

The area of the county is 1,044.83 square miles, or 658,581 acres, of which 640,690 acres are land, and 17,891.77 acres are water. In 1910 the county had 1,055 farms.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 3,589; cattle, 13,695; sheep, 4,109; swine, 1,368. In 1919 the county had five creameries with an output of 528,774 pounds of butter.

The population of the county in 1920 was 8,569, of which 4,690 were native born. The foreign population was as follows: Sweden, 603; Norway, 1,295; Great Britain and Ireland, 15; other countries, 267. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, lumbering and manufacturing industries.

It has 58 rural schools, one graded school, one high school, three consolidated and 23 churches with denominations as follows: Presbyterian, Catholic, Swedish and Norwegian Lutheran, Methodist and Baptist.

The county has six villages within its borders, viz: Bagley, population, 814; Mallard, 37; Shevlin, 184; Clearbrook, 310; and Gonvick, 276.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$3,-973,928.

This county is well supplied with United States rural free deliveries, telephones and transportation facilities. It also has four newspapers.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$15.00 per acre and upwards, according to improvements and location.

There are three villages on the Soo Railway and Great Northern which cross Clearwater county fourteen miles north of Bagley. These are Leonard, Clearbrook and Gonvick.

The principal industry of this county is dairying and the increase in the dairy products, from the time the first creamery was built up to the present, has been a wonder to many. The prevailing cattle are the dairy types, Holsteins in the north and Guernseys in the central and southern parts.

We wish to state in conclusion that there has never been a crop failure in this county. It is rapidly coming into the corn and

fruit belt, and when we say that it is the natural home of all kinds of grasses, native and tame, we are not over-reaching the mark. Alfalfa is also being grown successfully and the time is not far off when this will be one of the leading crops.

Since the summer of 1911, there has been a strong movement towards settling vacant lands and this has been largely by Bohemians from Iowa and North and South Dakota farmers.

The crop acreage in Clearwater County for 1919 is as follows: Corn, 380; oats, 9,614; wheat, 9,500; barley, 1,986; rye, 2,325; flax, 1,548; potatoes, 1,206; hay and forage, 20,849.

Cook County

This county was created March 9, 1874, with the county seat at Grand Marais, and is situated in the extreme northeast corner of the state and forms a triangle, being separated from the Dominion of Canada on the north by the Rainy River and a chain of lakes, while Lake Superior forms the southern boundary, and Lake county the west.

This county is just in its infancy. The soil that has been cultivated is found to be a rich, dark loam, with a clay subsoil. The surface is rolling and very largely covered with native timber of pine and hardwood. The county is traversed by the Brule, Poplar, Cross and Temperance rivers. These, together with its hundreds of lakes, form the drainage system of the county.

The county contains 1,280.4 square miles, or 1,075,454 acres of which 900,378 acres are land and 175,076.51 acres are water. The county contains 146 farms.

This county is not supplied with rural free delivery or telephone system. As to markets, there is no county in the state so blessed, because there are so few people tilling the soil that they cannot commence to raise enough products to supply the home consumption. There is one newspaper in the county.

The population of the county in 1920 was 1,841, of which 825 were native born, the foreign population being, Sweden, 137; Norway, 201; Great Britain and Ireland, 12; Finland, 46; Austria, 18; other countries, 97. Their occupations are chiefly lumbering, farming and fishing, though tilling the soil is making active strides in some parts of the county.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was: Horses, 203; cattle, 729; sheep, 20; swine, 94.

It has 13 rural schools, one graded school, one consolidated, one high school and eight churches, divided as follows: Catholic, two; Lutheran, four; and Congregational, two.

The county has one village, viz: Grand Marais, the county seat, population, 443.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$1,-884,757.

There is also a large quantity of cut-over and lightly timbered lands that can be bought for from \$5.00 to \$10.00 an acre, and some of it has more than enough timber on it to pay for the land. Much of this land is located in good settlements close to schools.

Excellent opportunities are offered to persons of limited means who desire to engage in farming and who would find it difficult to make a start on the high priced lands of old established farm communities. A great many inquiries from prospective settlers are being received and the prospects are that there will be a substantial increase in the population of the county within the next few years.

The Duluth and Port Arthur highway, which has been built under the supervision of the State Highway Commission, traverses the county for a distance of ninety miles. Cook County has expended more than a half million dollars on this highway. It is a part of the state highway system, it being intended that the state shall finish this system with a concrete surface within the next few years.

The soil and climate are especially adapted to grain, forage and root crops. The quality of grain grown here is remarkable. Oats weighing forty pounds per bushel is not uncommon and other Cook County grains are of superior quality, and yield abundantly. But in root and forage crops, especially, this county excels. In these products it has repeatedly made a creditable showing at the State Fair, carrying off a fair share of first prizes awarded.

The farmers of the county are turning their attention to dairying, which is destined to be the leading industry. Pure bred sires have been imported for many years, several being now owned in the county, and on many farms can be seen nice herds of well bred dairy cattle.

The Co-operative Shipping association, organized by Cook County farmers in 1919, handles farm products of all kinds, its

purpose principally being the improvement of marketing facilities for its members. Its satisfactory handling of cream and dairy products has created a new interest in dairying and is a stimulus to the opening of lands and the increase of dairy herds in the county.

The farm area of Cook County for 1920 is 22,723 acres, of which 2,642 acres are under cultivation.

The crop acreage in Cook County for 1919 is as follows: Oats, 319; wheat, 42; barley, 5; potatoes, 1,385; hay and forage, 3,769; rye, 11.

Cottonwood County

Cottonwood county was created May 23, 1857, with the county seat at Windom, and is one of the second tier of counties north of the Iowa line, and the third county from the line of South Dakota. The county has a length of five townships, and a width, from the north to south, of four, except that on the northeast corner two of the townships that would be included in this county, if it were a complete rectangle, belong to Brown county.

This leaves the county eighteen townships, each six miles square, an area of 650.39 square miles, or 415,633 acres, of which some 5,000 acres are covered by water, 410,633 is land. The county has 1,800 farms. The villages of the county are as follows: Windom, 2,123; Mountain Lake, 1,309; and Bingham Lake, 273, on the main line of the Omaha railroad; Jeffers, 393; Storden, 250; and Westbrook, 654, on a branch of the above named road, beginning at Bingham Lake running up through the center of the county.

Windom, the county seat, is situated in Great Bend township and on the Des Moines river.

Cottonwood county has numerous lakes within its borders, the principal ones being Bingham Lake, one mile long; Bean, Augusta, Three, Swan, Clear, Cottonwood, Wolf, Summit, Glen, Double, Talcot, Oaks, Long and Willow or Fish lakes, ranging from one-third to over one mile long, and some more scattered over the county. The surface of the county is made up of a beautiful rolling prairie, diversified by the lakes and numerous streams, while healthy groves, which have been set out by thrifty settlers,

enhance the beauty of this fertile agricultural county, attract moisture, and serve as effective windbreaks during the winter season. The soil of Cottonwood county is composed of a drift deposit, a rich dark colored loam, nearly free from sand or gravel, and varies in depth from two to eight feet. The soil is underlaid with a subsoil of porous clay, slightly mixed with gravel, and is calculated to withstand extreme drouth or excessive rainfall, especially the former, the subsoil absorbing and retaining moisture, which is supplied to vegetation, to capillary action, producing good crops in seasons of insufficient rainfall. There are sixty miles of graded and graveled state roads and about seventy-five miles of well graded state roads, which are maintained by a regular patrol system, besides a well constructed and maintained system of township roads.

The soil of this county may be said to be adapted to almost every branch of the agricultural industry, including the raising of wheat, oats, barley, corn, flax, fruits and vegetables, while the abundance of rich grasses makes this county one of the best stock raising and dairying sections of the northwest.

In 1919 the county had six creameries with an output of 482,-912 pounds of butter. The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 14,049; cattle, 40,678; sheep, 5,975; swine, 38,061.

The population of the county for 1920 was 14,570, of which 9,787 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 624; Sweden, 185; Norway, 723; Great Britain and Ireland, 61; Denmark, 207; Austria, 112; Russia, 821, other countries, 131. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits together with manufacturing industries.

It has seventy rural schools, three graded schools, two high schools, one consolidated and thirty-six churches, with denominations as follows: Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, German, Swedish and Norwegian Lutheran, Episcopal, Free Mission, Mennonite and Danish Baptist. It also has seven newspapers.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$16,-362,420.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$150.00 per acre and upwards, according to improvements and location.

Cottonwood county is distinctly a "corn county" and the farmers consider it their staple crop. Hogs and fat cattle are shipped from all parts of this county in great numbers and dairy-ing is also an important industry. Fruit raising is receiving con-siderable attention with marked success. The 1919 crop acreage for Cottonwood county was as follows: Corn, 51,210; oats, 70,900; wheat, 9,000; barley, 32,371; rye, 7,856; flax, 1,500; potatoes, 1,425; hay, 60,657.

Crow Wing County

This county was created May 23, 1857, with the county seat at Crow Wing which was later moved to Brainerd, the present county seat, which is the geographical center of the state.

The land surface throughout the county is rolling, being originally covered with a dense growth of timber, such as pine, poplar, birch, tamarack, ash, spruce, cedar, maple and oak, a part of which is still uncut.

The soil in the highlands is a sandy loam and in some places a mixture of sand and clay. The subsoil is clay and sand. The soil in the lowlands is black muck, vegetable mold, and, in some places, peat with sand or clay subsoil.

The area of the county is 951.5 square miles, or 730,449 acres of which 648,879 acres are land and 81,570.49 acres are water. The land surface contains 1,148 farms.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on quite extensively in this county. In 1919 the county had five creameries, the output of which was 374,352 pounds of butter. It also had one cheese factory with an output of 7,300 pounds of cheese.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 4,420; cattle, 15,558; sheep, 6,692; swine, 2,702.

It has 102 rural schools, four graded schools, four high schools, and forty churches, with denominations as follows: English and Swedish Baptist, English and Swedish Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Catholic, Episcopal, German, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and Finnish Lutheran, Advent, Christian Science,

German Evangelical and Salvation Army. It also has nine newspapers.

The county is well supplied with United States rural free deliveries, and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1920 was 24,566, of which 12,766 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 594; Sweden, 1,183; Norway, 721; Great Britain and Ireland, 253; Denmark, 184; Finland, 356; France, 12; other countries, 792. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

The county has one city and ten villages, viz: Brainerd, 9,591; Cuyuna, 1,417; Crosby, 3,500; Jenkins, 125; Ironton, 1,164; Pequot, 419; Fort Ripley, 200; Deerwood, 532; Manganese, 183; Riverton, 398; Trommald, 301.

The county is well supplied with transportation facilities, having the Northern Pacific, Minnesota International, Soo Line and Cuyuna & Northern railroads, which traverse all parts of the county.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$15,-907,177.

There are in this county, approximately, 5,000 acres of school lands unsold.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$10.00 to \$100.00 per acre, according to improvements and location with reference to markets.

The recent development of the great iron mines in this county has made a greatly increased demand for food stuffs at good prices and insures a better profit for the producer. Crow Wing county soil will produce abundant crops of everything, particularly of the root variety, so that a man on a small farm can certainly do well.

Iron mining has not only brought a large body of working people into the county, but has incidentally given a great impetus to agricultural pursuits and stimulated activity in real estate and other lines of trade.

Sixteen mines are shipping ore in 1920 and several more shafts have been completed. Flourishing villages have sprung up at the locations. Typical of these is the village of Crosby. Where eight years ago was brush land and a partially improved farm now stands a little modern city with three-story buildings,

graded streets, cement sidewalks and curbs, waterworks, electric lights, and an adequate sewer system. Ironton is in the same class, while Cuyuna, Trommald, Riverton and Manganese are not far behind.

All kinds of grasses both tame and wild will grow well and there are many natural meadows and pastures, and these together with splendid markets ought to encourage dairying for it is sure to be profitable. This is the county for a man with a little capital to get a good start.

The crop acreage here for 1919 was as follows: Corn, 12,149; wheat, 3,669; rye, 2,365; potatoes, 1,868; oats, 9,595; barley, 680; flax, 80; hay, 31,074.

Dakota County

This county was created October 27, 1849, with the county seat at Kaposia, which was later changed to Hastings, the present county seat.

Dakota county is situated on the west side of the Mississippi river, just south of St. Paul. This county is regarded as one of the best agricultural counties in the state. The surface is level and rolling prairie, with timber along the rivers.

The soil is a dark loam, and a sandy loam, resting on a clay subsoil. The county is well watered by lakes and rivers, prominent among which are the Minnesota river, which forms the northwestern boundary, and the Mississippi river which forms the northeastern boundary of the county.

The county is well supplied with transportation facilities, having four railroads, viz: Omaha, Milwaukee, Rock Island, Northwestern, Chicago, G. W., R. R. C. and Dan Patch Air Line, which traverse all parts of the county.

The area of the county is 611.32 square miles, or 372,965 acres, of which 369,476 acres are land, and 3,488.61 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 2,163 farms.

The population of the county in 1920 was 23,967, of which 18,935 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 2,349; Sweden, 771; Norway, 383; Great Britain and Ireland, 552; Denmark, 231; Austria, 539; France, 18; other countries, 1,393. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

General farming, dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1919 the county had five creameries with an output of 851,424 pounds of butter. The live stock of the county in 1919 was as follows: Horses, 10,529; cattle, 28,813; sheep, 2,156; swine, 16,106.

It has ninety-nine rural schools, four graded schools, three high schools, three private schools and twenty churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, Swedish, Norwegian and English Lutheran, Baptist, Methodist and Episcopal. It also has six newspapers.

Nearly every farm house in the county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

There are within the borders of this county three cities and nine villages, viz: Hastings, the county seat, population, 4,571; South St. Paul, 6,860; West St. Paul, 2,963; Farmington, village, 1,449; Hampton, 246; Lakeville, 474; Mendota, 193; New Trier, 122; Randolph, 170; Rosemount, 310; Vermillion, 99; and Inver Grove, 363.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$21,-163,138.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$75 per acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

While the lands of Dakota county have increased materially in value the past few years, they have by no means reached the limit, for it can readily be seen that good farm land lying in a county so close to the two great cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, which furnish such excellent markets for all farm products and with splendid railway and transportation facilities, are bound to double in price in the course of a few more years. On account of her close proximity to the Twin Cities, dairying and market gardening play an important part in her agricultural industries, particularly in the northern part. Corn is being produced by the farmers of this county very successfully and abundant yields reaching as high as eighty bushels per acre are frequently reported. A great many apple orchards can be found in this county, especially around Farmington and Hastings. The supply almost always more than equals the local demand which makes the shipping to other points necessary. Poultry raising is another prominent county industry and many prosperous chicken ranchers are found

here. A number of large stock farms are located in this county where pure bred horses and cattle are raised.

Very frequently Dakota county live stock carry away the prizes given by state fairs and fat stock shows in this and neighboring states. On the whole, Dakota county is one of the best and most important agricultural counties in Minnesota, and we expect to see a decided advance in the price of farm lands in this county within the next few years. Here is the crop acreages of Dakota county for 1919: Corn, 36,436; oats, 46,405; wheat, 25,-301; barley, 34,468; rye, 26,520; flax, 2,712; potatoes, 9,834; hay, 21,903.

Dodge County

This county was created February 20, 1855, with the county seat at Mantorville, and is located in the second tier of counties north of the Iowa line and is the third county west of the Mississippi river.

The soil is a rich, black loam, resting on a clay subsoil. The surface of the county is rolling prairie, drained by the Zumbro river and its tributaries.

The area of the county is 438.65 square miles, or 281,420 acres, of which 280,638 acres are land, and 782.43 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 1,587 farms. Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1920 was 12,552 of which 10,226 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 450; Sweden, 33; Norway, 677; Great Britain and Ireland, 104; Denmark, 160; other countries, 444. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

The county has three railroads, viz: Chicago, G. W., Chicago, N. W., and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

In 1919 the county had seven creameries, the output of which was 1,019,524 pounds of butter. It also had seventy-six cheese factories with an output of 2,970,446 pounds of cheese.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 10,041; cattle, 43,411; sheep, 2,832; swine, 23,066.

It has seventy-eight rural schools, one graded school, five high schools, one private school, and twenty-nine churches, divided as follows: Lutheran, seven; Presbyterian, five; Methodist, four; Baptist, four; Episcopal, three; Congregational, two; Catholic, two; Christian, one; Seven-Day Adventist, one. It also has seven newspapers.

The county has six villages, viz: Claremont, population, 334; Dodge Center, 921; Hayfield, 799; Kasson, 1,150; Mantorville, 381; West Concord, 704.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$12,-855,440.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$100 per acre and upwards according to location and improvements.

Dodge County is located in the heart of Minnesota's "Corn Belt" and corn is one of the regular products. The soil of this county is so fertile that any crop can be grown in abundance, hence diversified farming is practiced extensively. Hay, corn, wheat, oats, barley, etc., grow luxuriantly. Recently the farmers have been raising a great many onions. From one station in Dodge county last year seventy-six cars of onions were shipped, bringing a handsome profit to the growers. Potatoes are receiving much attention by the farmers.

Fat cattle and hogs are shipped from here in car lots and dairying is carried on extensively as will be shown by figures found elsewhere in this book.

Poultry and poultry products are playing an important and profitable part in Dodge County agricultural industries while some of the largest and finest apple orchards in the state are found here. Raspberries, strawberries, plums, etc., also do well in this county.

The crop acreage in 1919 was as follows: Corn, 25,000; wheat, 15,000; rye, 450; potatoes, 2,000; oats, 30,000; barley, 22,000; flax, 10,000; hay, 42,000.

Douglas County

This county was created March 8, 1858, with the county seat at Alexandria. It is situated in the west central part of Minnesota, about 150 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Great Northern and Soo railroads which traverse nearly every part of the county.

The soil is a dark loam with a clay subsoil. The county is traversed by the Long Prairie and Chippewa rivers, and other streams. Those, together with its numerous and far-famed lakes, form the drainage system of the county.

The county contains 722.66 square miles or 462,973 acres, of which 401,487 acres are land, and 61,485.88 acres are water. The county has 2,265 farms.

Nearly every farm house in this county is supplied with rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones. There are also six newspapers in the county.

The population of the county in 1920 was 19,039, of which 13,050 were native born. The foreign population is as follows: Germany, 753; Sweden, 1,998; Norway, 960; Great Britain and Ireland, 87; Denmark, 230; Finland, 86; other countries, 505. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

During the year 1919 there were fifteen creameries with an output of 3,633,373 pounds of butter.

Live stock of the county for 1919 was: Horses, 10,788; cattle, 37,409; sheep, 4,802; swine, 11,235.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$12,-860,853.

The county has 91 rural schools, three graded schools, two high schools, two consolidated and forty-five churches, with denominations as follows: Lutheran, 23; Catholic, 6; Methodist-Episcopal, 2; Episcopal, 1; Free Methodist, 2; Advents, 1; Union, 1; Baptist, 2; Finnish, 1; German Evangelical, 2; Congregational, 1; Presbyterian, 4.

It has five newspapers.

There is one city and nine villages in the county, viz: Alexandria, county seat, population, 3,388; Brandon, 292; Carlos, 208; Evansville, 437; Kensington, 252; Millerville, 152; Osakis (part of) 1,140; Forada, 92; Garfield, 176; Nelson, 159.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$75 to \$150 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

For popular summer resorts and beautiful lakes Douglas county takes the lead and during the hot summer months this county is a mecca for summer tourists from all over the United States. Most of Douglas county is gently rolling prairie except around the lakes and streams where a dense growth of hardwood

timber is found. The inhabitants are, for the most part, Scandinavians and are a thrifty, intelligent class.

Corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley and potatoes grow luxuriantly and the people are prosperous, many farmers owning automobiles and living in modern, up-to-date houses.

Poultry and stock raising are carried on and splendid roads are found in all parts of the county. Good schools are found everywhere and many churches, not only in the villages but out among the farms, are located. On the whole, Douglas county is a splendid one and a very desirable place to live.

The crop acreage in 1919 was: Corn, 10,664; wheat, 64,383; rye, 5,839; potatoes, 1,679; oats, 28,055; barley, 20,832; flax, 6,532; hay, 63,165.

Faribault County

This county was created February 20, 1855, with the county seat at Blue Earth, and is situated in the center of the southern tier of counties.

It is about 90 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the following railroads: Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; and Rock Island, which traverse almost every township in the county.

The soil is a black loam with a slight mixture of sand, the whole running in depth from two to five feet. The surface is undulating prairie, dotted here and there with small groves of timber, and is well drained by the following streams: Blue Earth, Maple and Cobb rivers, with their tributaries. These, together with a number of beautiful lakes for which Minnesota is famous, form a complete drainage system for the county.

The county contains 723.72 square miles, or 463,874 acres, of which 454,723 acres are land, and 9,151.21 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 2,139 farms.

Nearly every farm home in Faribault county is supplied with rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones. There are ten newspapers in the county.

The county had a population in 1920 of 20,998, of which 16,679 were native born; 1,419, Germany; 156, Sweden; 1,031, Norway; 198, Great Britain and Ireland; 127, Denmark; 44, Russia; 19, France; all other counties, 276. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

This county, like most other Minnesota counties, is noted for grain farming and its live stock and dairying, while fruit, poultry and bees are profitable lines of industry.

During the year 1919 the county had 17 creameries, the output of which was 1,973,436 pounds of butter.

The live stock for the county in 1919 was as follows: Horses, 17,439; sheep, 5,262; cattle, 47,391; swine, 55,500.

It has 113 rural schools, four graded schools, four high schools, three private schools, and sixty-two churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, German Evangelical, German Lutheran, Norwegian Lutheran, Methodist-Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian and Congregational.

There is one city and ten villages in the county, viz: Blue Earth, city, county seat, population 2,568; Bricelyn, village, 564; Delevan, 318; Easton, 326; Elmore, 904; Frost, 253; Minnesota Lake, 540; Walters, 116; Winnebago City, 1,641; Kiester, 257; Wells, 1,984.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$22,909,527.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$100 to \$300 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

This county is just over the Iowa line and compares favorably with Iowa soil, climate and products.

This county is fast becoming famous for the splendid quality and quantity of corn produced, having yielded as high as 110 bushels per acre and it is a very common thing to get a yield of 75 bushels per acre.

Its fruit-growing facilities are also fast coming to the front, it having been found that as fine a quality of winter apples can be raised here as in any of the eastern states with equally as good keeping qualities.

The crop acreage for Faribault county for 1919 is as follows: Corn, 71,725; oats, 47,940; wheat, 75,286; barley, 1,317; potatoes, 1,500; hay, 70,390.

Fillmore County

This county was created March 5, 1853, with the county seat at Preston. It is situated in the southern tier of counties north of the Iowa line, and is the second county west of the Mississippi river.

The surface is a fine rolling prairie, diversified by numerous rivers and creeks which form a natural drainage system for the county. The soil is much the same as other southern counties of the state, being a rich dark-colored loam, varying from two to four feet in depth and resting on a clay subsoil.

The area of the county is 867.21 square miles, or 555,017 acres, of which 553,104 acres are land, and 1,912.54 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 3,213 farms.

In 1919 the county had fourteen creameries the output of which was 2,372,624 pounds of butter. The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 19,722; cattle, 79,849; sheep, 14,722; swine, 75,922.

The county is well supplied with United States rural free deliveries, telephones, and transportation facilities, having two railroads which traverse all portions of the county, viz: Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago Great Western. It also has ten newspapers. The population of the county in 1920 was 25,330, of which 21,436 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 693; Sweden, 44; Norway, 2,674; Great Britain and Ireland, 311; other countries, 522. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

It has 173 rural schools, four graded schools, seven high schools, and seventy-four churches, divided as follows: German Lutheran, three; Norwegian Lutheran, twenty-five; Methodist-Episcopal, eighteen; Presbyterian, seven; Congregational, two; Catholic, eleven; Episcopal, two; Baptist, two; Brethren (Dunkards), one; Friends, two; Free Church, one.

There is one city and eleven villages in the county, viz: Rushford, city, population, 1,142; Canton, 365; Chatfield (part of), 987; Fountain, 346; Harmony, 718; Lanesboro, 1,015; Mabel, 550; Preston, 1,227; Peterson, 291; Spring Valley, 1,371; Whalen, 142; Wykoff, 482; Ostrander, 206; Rushford village, 663.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$24,-161,608.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$150 to \$325 per acre, according to improvements and nearness to villages and railroads.

This is a county where the farmer rides to town in his automobile, resides in a strictly modern residence and has stock in the local bank. Abundant and never failing crops of corn, wheat, oats, barley, etc., have brought about the above conditions and a visitor to the county would cease to wonder at it after examining the soil for it is the richest found anywhere. Corn is a regular crop and that means hogs and fat cattle. A great many sheep are kept in Fillmore county and are profitable. Fruit is also grown very successfully and poultry products furnish the thrifty housewife a steady and substantial income.

Good roads are found in this county. A person traveling northward through Iowa could not tell when he had crossed the line and was in Fillmore county, Minnesota, so closely does the county and conditions compare with Iowa's best agricultural sections.

The crop acreage for 1919 in this county was: Corn, 63,023; wheat, 18,275; rye, 1,043; potatoes, 4,697; oats, 71,784; barley, 44,296; flax, 3,725; hay, 14,641.

Freeborn County

This county was created February 20, 1855, with the county seat at Albert Lea, and is located in the extreme southern portion of the state, its southern border joining the northern boundary of the state of Iowa. It is about 100 miles from the Twin Cities, and as the Minneapolis & St. Louis, Illinois Central, Milwaukee and Rock Island railways cross and recross it in every direction, transportation facilities are excellent.

The surface of this county is gently rolling, with here and there a grove of oak timber, and some of the finest farms in the state are to be found here. The soil is a rich black loam, very productive and easily tilled. Many beautiful lakes are found in the county, and it is well watered and perfectly drained by countless rivers and streams, the principal river being the Shell Rock.

Wheat was at one time the principal product, but in recent years dairying has taken the lead, this county being the mother of co-operative creameries in Minnesota. In 1919 the county had twenty-six creameries, and the Albert Lea State Creamery, the output of which was 3,969,831 pounds of butter.

Freeborn county has an area of 722.66 square miles, or 462,513.4 acres, of which 449,242 acres are land and 13,271.87 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,477 farms.

Nearly every farm home is supplied with rural free delivery and about 300 miles of telegraph and telephone lines are now in operation.

This county has seven newspapers, 132 rural schools, four graded schools, two high schools, three private schools and fifty-six churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist-Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal and Christian Science.

One city and five villages are found in Freeborn county, viz: Albert Lea, city, county seat, population, 8,056; Alden, 530; Emmons, 292; Geneva, 207; Glenville, 379; Hartland, 229.

Freeborn county had a population in 1920 of 24,692 of which 17,490 were native born; 568 born in Germany; 270 in Sweden; 1,903 in Norway; 171 in Great Britain and Ireland; 1,517 in Denmark; 24 in Russia; other countries, 339. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

Fruit is grown here quite extensively. During the fall of 1919 apples were shipped to all parts of the country.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 15,766; cattle, 62,105; sheep, 3,294; swine, 45,739.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$22,204,202.

Much more could be said of this county, as it is one of the most important and highly developed counties in the state. With its thousands of broad acres of fertile lands, its many meadows of tame and wild hay, its carefully guarded forests of oak, its thriving cities and villages, its splendid schools and churches, together with its countless lakes and streams, it is an ideal spot to live.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$100 to \$300 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

A better conception of the importance of Freeborn county as a dairy county may best be gathered from the fact that the State of Minnesota purchased a creamery at Albert Lea which is run under the direction of our state dairy and food commission and is used for a demonstration station. The crop acreage for Freeborn county for 1919 is as follows: Corn, 59,881; oats, 49,677; wheat, 43,185; barley, 17,180; rye, 255; flax, 2,375; potatoes, 2,235; hay, 81,105.

Goodhue County

This county was created March 5, 1853, with the county seat at Red Wing, and is situated in the southeastern part of the state, about forty miles southeast of the Twin Cities, being connected therewith by the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago, G. W. railroads, which traverse all portions of the county, affording ample transportation facilities for all sections of the county to the markets of the state.

The soil is principally a strong, rich, dark loam, with a clay subsoil, the exceptions being where the action of the water has cut through the clay and limestone, forming valleys, the soil of which is clay and sand; but generally in these valleys the clay and sand are so mixed and combined with other ingredients as to form a perfect soil. There are instances where such soils have been devoted for twenty years to the production of cereal crops, and yet show no signs of poverty.

The surface of the county is principally open land, but much diversified in appearance. The streams of the county, which are numerous, have cut the high table lands into small and beautiful valleys, and yet left enough of the high land to form the principal farm area.

The area of the county is 748.79 square miles, or 504,472 acres of which 491,536 acres are land and 12,936.06 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 3,040 farms.

In 1919 the county had thirteen creameries, with an output of 2,672,142 pounds of butter. It also had twenty cheese factories with an output of 3,272,909 pounds of cheese. It also had eleven newspapers.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Hors , 16,948; cattle, 61,800; sheep, 6,980; swine, 26,280.

The population of the county in 1920 was 30,799, of which 24,151 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,553; Sweden, 2,604; Norway, 2,503; Great Britain and Ireland, 246; Denmark, 93; Russia, 36; other countries, 451. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

It has 149 rural schools, five high schools, two graded schools, four private schools, and forty churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, Norwegian, Swedish and English Evangelical Lutheran; German Methodist, Swedish Baptist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational, German, Swedish and Norwegian Lutheran, Christian Science, Methodist, Swedish Methodist, Swedish Mission and Baptist. The county has two cities and six villages, viz: Red Wing, population, 8,637; Cannon Falls, 1,315; Dennison, 218; Goodhue, 398; Kenyon, 1,362; Pine Island, 934; and Zumbrota, 1,265; Wanamingo, 350.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$28,-937,999.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$100 an acre and upwards according to improvements and location.

Corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, etc., grow luxuriantly in this county and stock is shipped from here the year round.

Many fine creameries and cheese factories are located in all parts of the county.

Good roads, schools, etc., are found everywhere.

Red Wing, the county seat, is one of the most important manufacturing cities in the state and many of her manufactured products have won a national reputation. At the Minnesota State Fair in 1909, manufactured goods from Red Wing occupied the entire space in one building.

The crop acreage in 1919 was: Corn, 65,000; wheat, 36,000; rye, 15,000; potatoes, 2,000; oats, 49,000; barley, 80,000; flax, 7,000; hay, 35,000.

Grant County

This county was created March 6, 1858, with the county seat at Elbow Lake, and is situated about 150 miles northwest of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The soil is a black loam, with a clay subsoil. The land throughout the county is a gently undulating prairie.

Grant county has within its boundaries a number of small lakes for which Minnesota is famous, the most important of these being the Pelican, Pomme De Terre, Elbow Lake, and Barrett Lakes. These lakes with the Pomme De Terre and Mustinka rivers, together with many minor streams, furnish a fine drainage system for the county.

The shipping facilities of Grant county are especially favorable, the greatest distance of any farm to a shipping point not exceeding ten miles. The Breckenridge division of the Great Northern crosses the southwest corner; the Evansville and Tintah branch of the same system crosses the county from east to west; the main line of the Great Northern crosses the northeastern corner, while the Soo Line diagonally crosses the county from the southeast to the northwest.

The area of the county is 578.28 square miles, or 370,143 acres, of which 348,300 acres are land, and 21,843.03 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,185 farms.

In 1919 the county had six creameries, the output of which was 858,932 pounds of butter.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 8,831; cattle, 24,235; sheep, 3,683; swine, 8,671.

It has sixty-four rural schools, one graded school, four high schools, and twenty-eight churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, English, Swedish, German and Norwegian Lutheran. It also has four newspapers.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all. Every village in the county uses electricity for light and power and many farms are likewise supplied.

The population of the county is 9,788.

There are seven villages in the county, viz: Ashby, population, 388; Barrett, 358; Elbow Lake, 860; Herman, 630; Hoffman, 475; Norcross, 195; and Wendell, 270.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$9,396,525.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$60.00 per acre and upwards according to improvements and proximity to markets.

A trip through Grant County would serve to convince any visitor that this county has some of the best opportunities for the farmer to be found anywhere. The soil is very fertile and produces wonderful crops of corn, clover, wheat, alfalfa, oats, barley, rye, flax, potatoes, vegetables and all kinds of grasses, both wild and tame. The farmers here have increased their acreage of potatoes recently with very good results. They have also turned their attention to dairying and many prosperous creameries dot the county.

Many beautiful lakes are found in the county and are full of all kinds of fish.

Poultry raising is also receiving much attention here. I believe that Grant county farm lands, considering the fertility of their soil, are as cheap as any to be found in the state and would prove a sure and safe investment.

The crop acreage in 1919 was: Corn, 17,129; wheat, 49,630; rye, 772; potatoes, 1,500; oats, 65,652; barley, 32,876; flax, 19,392; hay, 51,732.

Hennepin County

This county was created March 6, 1862, with the county seat at Minneapolis. It is located in the eastern part of the state, being bounded on the north by Wright and Anoka counties, east by Anoka and Ramsey, south by Dakota and Scott; and west by Carver and a portion of Wright county. It is a large county, embracing an area of 397,407 acres of more than average fertility, of which 44,821 is water, 352,586 acres of land, with sandy stretches along the river, but chiefly a black loam with clay subsoil.

The original surface of the county was about two-thirds timber lands—some portions hilly and broken, abounding with limestone and brick clay. It is well watered, there being about seventy-five lakes besides creeks and rivers.

In population this county ranks first in the state, the census of 1920 showing the county to have a population of 415,419, of

which 240,655 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 10,377; Sweden, 28,127; Norway, 16,971; Great Britain and Ireland, 6,123; Denmark, 2,493; Finland, 936; Austria, 6,842; Russia, 5,731; France, 314; other countries, 14,911.

Their occupations are truck farming and gardening, dairying, poultry and fruit raising, together with manufacturing industries.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 15,329; cattle, 31,337; sheep, 1,835; swine, 17,069.

In 1919 the county had twenty creameries with an output of 7,185,701 pounds of butter, and one cheese factory with an output of 34,710 pounds of cheese.

The county has nine railroads, viz: Great Northern, Soo, N. Pacific, Chicago N. W., Chicago G. W., Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Rock Island, C. B. & Q. and Minneapolis and St. Louis railroads. It also has three electric railways, viz: M. St. P., R. & D., M. A. & C. R. and Luce Line.

Minneapolis, the largest city in Minnesota and the Northwest, is situated in Hennepin county and is the county seat. It is the seventeenth city in population in the United States and is recognized to be one of the most progressive cities in the country. A little more than fifty years ago its site was an Indian reservation. In 1912 the United States Census Bureau, in declaring it to be the most healthful large city in the country, accorded it a population of 323,476. Its population in 1900 was 202,718; in 1905, 261,974; in 1910, 301,408; in 1920, 380,582. Is the largest flour producer in the world and the world's chief linseed product market. It is the second largest implement jobbing center in the United States and the third largest distributor of fruits and produce. It ranks fourteenth among the cities of the country as a manufacturing center, and the products of its factories include a large variety of commodities. Is prominent as a city of rare natural beauty as well as one of remarkable commercial strength. One-tenth of its area is devoted to parks. It has several attractive natural lakes and is noted for its trees. Is the home of the nationally famous University of Minnesota, which has an enrollment in all departments of about 15,243. The University Campus covers about eighty-five acres bordering on the Mississippi. It is great as a manufacturing distributor and as a money market, but with all a beautiful city of culture. Its Symphony Orchestra is placed by

competent critics among the six great symphony orchestras of the world. It has several large modern hotels and attracts a large number of tourists annually.

The county is dotted here and there with thriving villages where the farmer finds a ready market for all his products.

Within this county is the famous Lake Minnetonka with its 300 miles of shore line, dotted here and there with cottages of summer tourists, and the villages of Excelsior, Wayzata, Minnetonka Beach, Mound, Deephaven and Tonka Bay, which afford excellent markets for garden truck raised in the vicinity.

There are twenty-one villages and one city in the county, viz: Brooklyn Center, 788; Crystal, 814; Dayton (part of), 288; Deephaven, 238; Edina, 1,833; Excelsior, 799; Golden Valley, 830; Hanover (part of), 41; Long Lake, 148; Maple Plain, 273; Minneapolis, 380,582; Minnetonka Beach, 94; Mound, 393; Osseo, 433; Richfield, 2,411; Robbinsdale, 1,369; Rockford (part of), 7; Rogers, 190; St. Bonifacius, 332; St. Louis Park, 2,281; Tonka Bay, 84; Wayzata, 633.

It has ninety rural schools, eighty-four graded, eleven high schools, two consolidated schools, and churches of all denominations are scattered all over the county.

It has fifty-four newspapers.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$340,-318,852.

There are 3,853 farms in the county.

The crop acreage of this county for 1919 was as follows: Corn, 28,997; wheat, 20,319; rye, 1,791; potatoes, 21,853; oats, 20,677; barley, 5,650; hay, 68,534.

Houston County

This county was created February 23, 1854, with the county seat at Caledonia, and is situated in the extreme southeast corner of the state. It is about thirty miles south of the city of Winona, being connected with that city by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, with its network of branches, traversing nearly every part of the county.

The soil is a dark, rich loam underlaid with limestone and a deep clay subsoil. The surface is gently rolling and traversed by

the Mississippi, Winnebago and Root rivers with their branches, which form an excellent drainage system for the county.

The area of the county is 579.85 square miles, or 371,186 acres, of which 364,082 acres are land and 7,104.17 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 1,912 farms.

The county is well supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones which, together with its close proximity to markets, makes this county an ideal place for the agriculturist.

The population of the county in 1920 was 14,013, of which 11,669 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 843; Sweden, 158; Norway, 1,182; Great Britain and Ireland, 190; Denmark, 10; other countries, 245. Their occupations are chiefly agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

Diversified farming, live stock, dairying, poultry, bee and fruit raising are carried on extensively.

In 1919 the county had eleven creameries with an output of 1,386,144 pounds of butter.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 9,730; cattle, 45,885; sheep, 4,310; swine, 41,555.

It has 104 rural schools, one graded school, three high schools, one consolidated school, one private school. The county is well supplied with churches of all the different denominations. It has seven newspapers.

The county has six villages, viz: Caledonia, county seat, 1,570; Brownsville, 338; Hokah, 407; Houston, 778; La Crescent, 367; Spring Grove, 753.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$10,802,277. Land values in this county range from \$100 to \$250 per acre according to improvements, location, etc.

Practically every foot of tillable land in Houston county is in a highly developed state and compares favorably with the best agricultural counties in Iowa and Illinois. The farmers of this county have been gradually increasing their corn acreage until today corn is a regular crop, as it is in the counties of her sister state across the southern boundary line in Iowa.

The crop acreage in Houston county for 1919 is as follows: Corn, 51,175; oats, 35,206; wheat, 4,887; barley, 14,400; rye, 100; potatoes, 945; hay, 20,150.

Hubbard County

This county was created February 26, 1883, with the county seat at Park Rapids, and is situated in the north central part of the state, about 200 miles from the Twin Cities and Duluth.

The surface of the county is varied. In the southern part we find it quite level, but a strip of somewhat rough and rolling land runs almost directly east and west through the center, and north of this we again find the land quite level and quite heavily timbered with such varieties as pine, maple, ash, birch, oak, basswood, tamarack, etc., a large part of which is still standing.

The soil is a dark loam and sandy loam with a clay subsoil. The area of the county is 585.4 square miles, or 636,861 acres, of which 596,816 acres are land and 40,045.25 acres are water. The land surface contains 843 farms.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and small fruit raising are carried on quite extensively. Corn is a large and sure crop. Within the last three or four years, the farmers have taken up the raising of potatoes, beans and grass seed in large quantities. The soil seems particularly adapted to clover and timothy and the seed crops of these grasses are large and dependable, bringing to the farmers large sums of money. The acreage of potatoes is increasing each year, and the quality and yield compare favorably with any section of the state. The county had in 1919 two creameries in the county, with an output of 136,532 pounds of butter.

The live stock of the county in 1919 was as follows: Horses, 3,637; cattle, 8,615; sheep, 4,262; swine, 2,081. The county is well supplied with United States rural free deliveries, telephones, and transportation facilities, having three railroads, viz: Great Northern, Minnesota and International, and Soo, which traverse all parts of the county. It also has five newspapers.

The population of the county in 1920 was 10,136, of which 8,046 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 301; Sweden, 531; Norway, 430; Great Britain and Ireland, 63; Denmark, 35; Russia, 36; other countries, 414.

Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits and lumbering, together with manufacturing industries.

It has sixty-three rural schools, two graded schools, two high schools, six consolidated schools and twenty-two churches with

denominations as follows: Catholic, Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, German Lutheran, Swedish Lutheran, Norwegian Lutheran and German-Evangelical.

The county has six villages, viz: Akeley, population, 855; Park Rapids, 1,603; Laporte, 216; Ferris, 84; Nevis, 412.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$4,575,606.

There are in this county, approximately, 14,000 acres of state school lands unsold.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$15.00 per acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

The crop acreage for Hubbard county in 1919 is as follows: Corn, 5,000; oats, 50,000; wheat, 15,000; barley, 2,000; rye, 10,000; potatoes, 30,000; hay, 30,000; flax, 100.

Isanti County

This county was created February 13, 1857, with the county seat at Cambridge, and is located about forty miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Great Northern railroad.

The soil is a dark loam, and a sandy loam, with clay subsoil. The surface is rolling, with frequent groves of timber along the streams. The county is well drained by the Rum river and its tributaries.

The area of the county is 457.81 square miles, or 309,700 acres, of which 281,304 acres are land and 26,395.86 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,212 farms.

The population of the county in 1920 was 13,278, of which 8,172 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 287; Sweden, 2,941; Norway, 83; Great Britain and Ireland, 26; Russia, 2; other countries, 104. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on quite extensively in this county. In 1919 the county had nine creameries with an output of 1,329,052 pounds of butter.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 6,826; cattle, 24,914; sheep, 1,590; swine, 4,272.

It has sixty-four rural schools, two graded schools, one high school, and forty churches with denominations as follows: Baptist, Swedish and English Lutheran, Methodist, Catholic and Episcopal. It also has four newspapers.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

There are three villages within the boundaries of the county, viz: Braham, population, 511; Cambridge, 1,080; Isanti, 411.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$6,569,988.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$75 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

For many years the farmers of this county raised practically no other crop than potatoes and they still make potatoes their staple product, but in later years they have turned more and more attention to dairying with very good results.

Grasses and fodder corn grow abundantly here and therefore dairying pays and creameries are found in all parts of the county.

The price for potatoes has been high the past few years and Isanti county farmers have prospered.

The crop acreage in this county in 1919 was as follows: Corn, 12,000; oats, 35,000; wheat, 50,000; barley, 450; rye, 15,000; potatoes, 25,000; hay, 30,000.

Itasca County

This county was created October 27, 1849, with the county seat at Grand Rapids. It is situated in the northern part of the state in the famous "Timbered Region."

Itasca county lies within the area covered by glaciers in by-gone ages. The soils, as they exist in this county today, are nearly as they were left in the retreat of the ice and subsidence of the floods. They are marked by a great diversity of character, and vary from a stiff clay, usually light colored, to a sand or gravel. Sand predominates, but is generally fine, mixed with silt and clay, and underlaid at varying depths by the clay.

The same causes, which distributed the soils, left the surface rolling and sometimes broken, thus providing natural drainage.

The county has a large number of lakes of clear, pure water, many of which rival the most famous lakes of the world in beauty. The Mississippi river, "Father of Waters," flows southeast through the county for a great distance. Large portions of the county are heavily timbered with the following varieties: Maple, oak, elm, ash, birch, basswood, pine, poplar, cedar and tamarack, which are rapidly being cut and manufactured into lumber, etc.

The area of the county is 2,844 square miles, or 1,858,281 acres, of which 1,729,512 acres are land, and 128,768.61 acres are water. Some parts of the county are supplied with United States rural free delivery, and telephone systems.

The population of the county in 1920 was 23,875 of which 10,350 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 209; Sweden, 407; Norway, 609; Great Britain and Ireland, 218; Denmark, 40; Finland, 1,436; Austria, 1,204; other countries, 2,135. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, iron mining and lumbering, together with manufacturing industries.

The county has 830 farms. In 1919 the county had three creameries with an output of 190,700 pounds of butter.

The live stock of the county in 1919 was as follows: Horses, 3,244; cattle, 8,561; sheep, 3,768; swine, 1,700.

It has ninety-five rural schools, five high schools, twelve graded schools, seven consolidated schools, and sixteen churches, with denominations as follows: Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, English and Swedish Lutheran, and Catholic. It also has seven newspapers.

It has twelve villages, viz: Bovey, population, 1,324; Co-hasset, 420; Deer River, 1,044; Grand Rapids, 2,914; Nashwauk, 2,414; Big Fork, 160; Coleraine, 1,300; La Prairie, 63; Calumet, 445; Marble, 742; Zemple, 284; Taconite, 621; Keewatin, 1,879.

The county has five railroads, viz: Minneapolis & Rainy River, Great Northern, Duluth, Mesaba & Northern, Duluth, Mesaba & Western, and Minnesota & International, which traverse all portions of the county, affording excellent transportation facilities to the various markets of the state.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$28,-143,522.

There are in this county, approximately, 260,000 acres of

school lands unsold. Also, approximately, 4,300 acres of Government land subject to homestead entry.

Improved land can be purchased in this county from \$20 and upwards, and unimproved land can be had from \$15 and upwards according to the improvements and location with reference to markets.

The lands of Itasca county are quite level and very free from stone. Purest of water can be secured from twelve to twenty-five foot wells, and from the many brooks and springs. Fairly good roads, excellent schools, a delightfully cool summer and a mild winter render this the ideal home spot. Its numerous lakes and rivers abound in fish, while the forests are teeming with game—a country to attract the homeseeker, the healthseeker, the summer resorter and the sportsman.

The advantages of a yielding soil in close proximity to the industrial development of the state's mineral wealth should appeal to every thinking farmer, and should be inducement enough to bring the homeseeker here where the prospects are worthy of close investigation, where his chances of making dollars to dimes are clearly evident if he is possessed of the right kind of stuff.

Recent development of iron mines in Itasca county has added to her wealth and furnished markets for farm products that cannot be supplied locally.

The crop acreage in Itasca County for 1919 was: Corn, 403; oats, 1,950; wheat, 181; barley, 77; rye, 24; hay and forage, 9,903; potatoes, 2,557; flax, 5.

Jackson County

This county was created May 23, 1857, with the county seat at Jackson. It is situated in the southern part of the state, being one of the counties in the southern tier, and is about 50 miles from the city of Mankato, and about 125 miles from the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Winona, being connected with the above cities by the Rock Island, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroads, which traverse all parts of the county.

The soil is a deep, dark loam with a clay subsoil, the surface being undulating prairie traversed by the Des Moines and Sioux

rivers with their tributaries, which, with numerous lakes, form the drainage system of the county.

The area of the county is 722.66 square miles, or 462,713 acres, of which 446,269 acres are land, and 16,444 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,906 farms.

The population of the county in 1920 was 15,955, of which 11,268 were native born; the foreign population was as follows: Germany, 1,162; Sweden, 186; Norway, 842; Great Britain and Ireland, 67; Denmark, 205; Austria, 528; other countries, 226. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

Nearly every farm home in Jackson county is supplied with United States rural free delivery and local and long distance telephone systems.

In 1919 the county had ten creameries with an output of 868,192 pounds of butter.

The live stock for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 16,116; cattle 50,026; sheep, 4,191; swine, 52,311.

It has ninety-one rural schools, three graded schools, three high schools, three consolidated, three private schools, and thirty-seven churches, with denominations as follows: Methodist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Episcopal, Catholic and Baptist. It also has four newspapers.

The county has five villages, viz: Jackson, county seat population, 2,144; Heron Lake, 922; Lakefield, 1,346; Alpha, 261; Wilder, 91. .

The assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$20,974,174.

In this county you can purchase land from \$175 to \$250 an acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

This county, like all the counties in Southern Minnesota, has very rich soil and is fully developed, there being hardly an acre of unused land within its border lines. The State of Iowa forms its southern boundary line.

Wheat, oats, barley, etc., grow here in abundance but corn is by far the principal crop raised. Several large stock farms where pure bred stock is raised are located here and often carry away prizes at our fat stock shows at South St. Paul.

A great many apple and plum orchards in this county furnish fruit for shipment as well as all kinds of berries.

Good roads and good schools are on every hand and many thriving villages are built up.

Thriving Clay Works, where building brick and drainage tile of good quality are being manufactured in large quantities, have been established at Heron Lake, Okabena and Jackson.

The 1919 acreage was: Corn, 102,670; wheat, 2,084; rye, 3,936; potatoes, 3,600; oats, 106,103; barley, 10,400; flax, 495; hay, 66,500.

Kanabec County

This county was created March 13, 1858, with the county seat at Mora, and is situated about midway between the Twin Cities and Duluth, being connected therewith by the Great Northern railroad which affords excellent transportation facilities for the county.

The soil is a dark loam and sandy loam with clay subsoil. The surface is rolling with frequent groves of timber along the streams. The county is well drained by the Snake river and its tributaries.

The area of the county is 541.9 square miles or 346,873.3 acres, of which 337,537.89 acres are land, and 9,336.41 acres are water. The land surface contains 1,017 farms.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1919 the county had four creameries with an output of 479,417 pounds of butter and five cheese factories with an output of 385,403 pounds of cheese.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 4,844; cattle, 21,858; sheep, 9,413; swine, 3,263.

It has fifty-five rural schools, one graded school, one high school, two consolidated schools, and thirteen churches, with denominations as follows: Baptist, Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, Mission and Presbyterian. It also has three newspapers.

The county is well supplied with United States rural free deliveries and telephone systems.

The population of the county in 1920 was 9,086, of which 4,429 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 198; Sweden, 1,500; Norway, 158; Great Britain and Ireland, 16; Denmark, 31; other countries, 129. Their occupations

being the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

The county has three villages within its borders, viz: Mora, population, 1,006; Ogilvie, 436; Grassston, 239.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$4,-989,371.

In this county you can purchase land from \$20 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

The land in Kanabec county seems naturally adapted to dairying, as red top, clover and timothy grow in abundance. This county is frequently referred to as "The Land of Big Red Clover."

While dairying and mixed farming are being carried on quite extensively, potato raising is probably receiving more attention than any other farm product. The city of Mora, which is the county seat, is a well known potato market and many cars are shipped from here annually to points in eastern states. The fact that grasses of all kinds grow so abundantly here has encouraged the farmers in raising stock and a considerable amount of fat cattle are shipped annually.

Here is the crop acreage for Kanabec county in 1919: Corn, 3,443 acres; oats, 11,755; wheat, 4,387; barley, 773; rye, 265; flax 132; potatoes, 5,198; hay, 16,017.

Kandiyohi County

This county was created March 20, 1858, with the county seat at Willmar. It is located in the south central portion of the state, about 75 miles west of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Great Northern and Soo railroads, which afford excellent transportation facilities for the county.

The soil is a dark loam, with a clay subsoil. The surface is rolling prairie.

The county is well drained by the Crow and Hawk rivers. These, together with the many beautiful lakes which abound with fish, make it an ideal spot for the angler.

The area of the county is 867.14 square miles, or 55,270 acres,

of which 497,402 acres are land, and 57,867.69 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,237 farms.

The population of the county in 1920 was 22,060, of which 13,552 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 293; Sweden, 2,322; Norway, 2,020; Great Britain and Ireland, 69; Denmark, 243; other countries, 470. Their occupations are agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

This county is devoted to diversified farming. In 1919 the county had twelve creameries with an output of 1,344,170 pounds of butter. The live stock of the county in 1919 was as follows: Horses, 14,206; cattle, 44,888; sheep, 4,394; swine, 23,737.

It has 109 rural schools, two graded schools, two high schools, three private schools, two consolidated schools and eighty-one churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, Methodist, Norwegian, Lutheran Synod, Norwegian Free Lutheran, German and Swedish Lutheran, and Sewdish Mission. It also has seven newspapers.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

There is one city and six villages in this county, viz: Willmar, population, 5,892; Atwater, 735; Kandiyohi, 184; New London, 527; Pennock, 251; Raymond, 416; Spicer, 299.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$17,-313,015.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$75 to \$250 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

Kandiyohi county farm lands are in a highly developed state and the soil is of the best, being a heavy black loam which produces abundant crops. Wheat was and still is a very important agricultural product in this county, but of late years corn has come to the front rapidly, so that today thousands of acres of corn are raised here each year.

Hogs and fat cattle are shipped from here each year.

Some of the finest apples the writer ever saw were raised in Kandiyohi county in 1910 and were exhibited at the Northwest Land Products Show in St. Paul, December, 1911. Small fruit is also grown here in abundance.

Poultry raising and dairying form important branches of the agricultural industry.

The crop acreage for 1919 was: Corn, 42,590; wheat, 56,410; rye, 1,055; potatoes, 1,588; oats, 56,581; barley, 34,112; flax, 6,661; hay, 71,800.

Kittson County

This county was created March 9, 1878, with the county seat at Hallock, and is located in the very northwest corner of the state, forming an important section of the famous Red River Valley.

A large portion of the surface of Kittson county is covered with alluvial deposits which are unsurpassed in richness. The soil is a heavy, dark loam, with a blue clay subsoil. The loam is from six inches to two feet deep, and in some places has been found to be six feet in depth. The whole county, practically, is level.

This county is drained by four natural channels, including Two Rivers with its tributaries, into the Red River. Many private, as well as public, ditches have been constructed. The state has constructed many large ditches, and several more are planned, and it is only a question of a few years when every foot of low land will be thoroughly drained and under cultivation.

Kittson county is known as the tractor county of Minnesota, having one tractor for every two farms.

Electric lighting systems are becoming common on the farm.

The county is first in number of sheep in the state, and is becoming one of the leading seed potato counties of the state.

The area is 1,060.06 square miles, or 701,051 acres, of which 700,375 acres are land, and 676.32 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 1,250 farms.

The county is well supplied with United States rural free delivery, local and long distance telephones, and railroads, there being two lines—the Great Northern and Soo, which, with their branches, traverse nearly all sections of the county.

The population of the county in 1920 was 10,638; of which 5,873 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 104; Sweden, 1,962; Norway, 676; Great Britain and Ireland, 110; Denmark, 47; Austria, 175; Russia, 72; other countries, 650.

Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

The county is agricultural, and diversified farming is becoming common. Silos are on the increase and pure bred sires have increased in cattle from eleven in 1914 to 140 in 1920, and silos from none to seventy-eight.

Some large farms in this county have been cultivated steadily for more than twenty years, and yet the soil is as productive as it was when first placed under cultivation. This county has never known a crop failure.

In 1919 the county had six creameries with an output of 502,528 pounds of butter. The live stock for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 9,837; cattle, 18,098; sheep, 14,672; swine, 3,084.

It has seventy-one rural schools, five graded schools, two semi-graded, one high school, seven consolidated schools, and twenty-eight churches, with denominations as follows: Lutheran, Swedish Mission, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist and Catholic. It also has seven newspapers.

The county has eight villages, viz: Hallock, county seat, population, 1,012; Donaldson, 167; Kennedy, 311; Bronson, 181; St. Vincent, 343; Karlstad, 286; Lancaster, 354; Humboldt, 198.

The assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$9,304,651.

Lands can be purchased in this county from \$15 to \$125 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

Kittson county is distinctly a wheat county, producing annually thousands of bushels of the very best No. 1 hard wheat in the world. Farmers here have grown rich farming with wheat the principal product. Flax is another important product of Kittson county soil.

In some parts of the county diversified farming is being carried on very successfully and some of the finest creameries in the state are located in this county. All kinds of wild and tame grasses grow in abundance and many cars of fat cattle are shipped each year.

The crop acreage of Kittson county for 1919 was as follows: Corn, 7,500; wheat, 141,442; rye, 2,201; potatoes, 2,700, oats, 51,192; barley, 29,927; flax, 11,700; hay, 45,611.

One farmer in this county sold in 1909, \$30,000.00 worth of timothy seed.

Koochiching County

This county was created December 19, 1906, with the county seat at International Falls, and is situated in the northern part of the state, being separated from the Dominion of Canada by the Rainy river.

The soil varies from a black loam with clay subsoil to a sandy loam, mixed with clay, but everywhere there is a thick top soil of vegetable mould. The presence of sand hastens crops by warming the clay, and provides a speedy escape for surplus moisture. There are many large stretches of level swamp land in this county. These swamp areas are being drained and are proving to be the most productive lands of the county. Excellent surface slopes are found everywhere on the swamp areas of this county.

The general surface of the county is level, with a universal slope of about four feet to the mile towards the northwest, in which direction all streams trend. The surface is broken occasionally by ravines and springs which remove the dullness of a plain. Streams are plentiful, furnishing natural drainage and moisture to nearly every tract of land in the county.

In area this county stands third in the state, having 3,096 square miles, or 1,997,738 acres, of which 1,988,068 acres are land and 9,670.28 acres are water.

The population of the county in 1920 was 13,520, the nationalities being, besides those of American birth and parentage, Norwegian, Swedish, French, English and German, predominating in the order named.

The Minnesota and International Railway traverses the entire length of the county, north and south, its terminal point being International Falls. Plans have been laid for the building of additional railroads running west of Thief River Falls which will open the entire country east and west.

Four big highways have been constructed and are a part of the Babcock System of State Roads. Of the money to be spent for hard surfacing state roads, it is figured that Koochiching county will receive over \$6,000,000.00 or more than any other county in the state. The additional railroads and connecting up of the Big Scenic Highways will mean the increase in land values to an unlooked for figure.

After the timber is removed and the land cleared, with the exception of the stumps, it can be either seeded down to produce a big crop of hay, or it can be cultivated to produce root and grain crops between the stumps and the stumps can be taken out as the farmer gets to it; but in the meantime he is making a good living from what his land will produce, with the stumps still there. Tracts of land have been cleared and tilled in the above named manner by many settlers who have successfully raised fine crops. The principal crops so far have been vegetables (potatoes especially) and hay, although wheat and oats have matured wherever sown. Potatoes have yielded as high as 250 bushels to the acre.

Clover, red top, blue-joint, the wild pea, and other succulent grasses and plants grow wild throughout the timber and brush lands in this region, affording excellent grazing for live stock. This county is destined to become one of the leading live stock and dairying counties in the state.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 1,807; cattle, 4,309; sheep, 1,388; swine, 872. In 1919 the county had two creameries with an output of 30,456 pounds of butter.

The county has many wild meadows and bottom lands which yield, on an average, two tons of excellent native hay to the acre. Uplands seeded to clover have produced two crops of three-foot tall hay per year.

This county is sadly in need of more farmers and manufacturers. The possibilities of this county are great. Its resources are undeveloped. The farmer or business man who goes to this county and takes an active part in the upbuilding will be amply repaid for his labors. The opportunities are especially good for the manufacturing of hardwood lumber, wooden-ware goods, paper and pulp mills, stave and box factories, excelsior works and similar industries will find good openings in this county.

Location of one of the largest paper mills in the world. Capacity, over 300 tons daily, employing 1,000 men with a monthly pay-roll of over \$200,000.00.

Location of one of the largest saw mills in the country, daily capacity of over one million feet and employing over 400 men with a monthly pay-roll of \$75,000.00.

The county has two railroads, viz: Minnesota & International, which enters the county in the southwestern corner and traverses

to the northeastern corner, and the Duluth, Rainy Lake & Winnipeg railroad which traverses the northeast portion of the county.

There are six villages and one city in this county, viz: International Falls, population, 3,448; Big Falls, 315; Mizpah, 212; Northome, 270; Littlefork, 397; Ranieer, 157; Rainy Lake, 25; South International Falls, 283.

It has forty-eight rural schools, six graded schools, one high school, two consolidated, and seventeen churches, as follows: Catholic, four; Methodist, six; Presbyterian, two; Baptist, two; Episcopal, one; Lutheran, one; Swedish, one. It has also six newspapers.

Some parts of the county are supplied with United States rural free deliveries and telephone systems.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$8,165,051.

There are, approximately, 217,000 acres of United States Government land subject to homestead entry, and 45,965 acres unsurveyed U. S. land, also, approximately, 817,896 acres of state school lands unsold.

The price of land in this county ranges from free government land, \$7.50 per acre cut-over land, \$7.50 per acre state land, to private, partly improved timber farms from \$15 and upwards. Nearly all this can be secured by a small cash payment down, and the remainder in installments to suit purchaser. Where land is bought under this plan, it is cheaper than renting, and in a few years the purchaser is freed from landlords, and while he has been paying for and improving his land, he has the satisfaction of seeing his property rapidly increase in value.

The crop acreage is very small in this county but is increasing very rapidly. For 1919 it was as follows: Corn, 100; wheat, 500; rye, 100; flax, 50; potatoes, 1,500; oats, 2,000; barley, 500; hay, 200,000.

Lac qui Parle County

This county was created March 6, 1871, with the county seat at Lac qui Parle which was moved in 1886 to Madison. It is situated in the western part of the state. The Minnesota river separates it from Big Stone, Swift and Chippewa counties on the

north and northeast; Yellow Medicine county bounds it on the south and southeast, while on the west is the state of South Dakota.

The soil is a deep, rich, black loam, with a clay subsoil. The surface is a fine, high, undulating prairie, diversified by small lakes, which with the Minnesota, Lac qui Parle and Yellow Bank rivers and their tributaries, form a complete drainage system for the county.

The area of the county is 771.93 square miles, or 493,962 acres, of which 492,724 acres are land, and 1,238 acres are water, the land surface being divided into 1,863 farms.

Nearly every home in this county is supplied with rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephone systems.

The population of the county in 1920 was 115,554, of which 11,639 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 850; Sweden, 458; Norway, 2,222; Denmark, 89; Russia, 10; Great Britain and Ireland, 45; other countries, 122.

It has G. N., Minneapolis and St. L., and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroads.

Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

In 1919 the county had three creameries with an output of 74,000 pounds of butter.

Live stock for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 15,172; cattle, 36,073; sheep, 2,309; swine, 41,269.

It has ninety-eight rural schools; three graded schools; two consolidated; five high schools; forty churches, with denominations as follows: Norwegian Lutheran, nineteen; German Lutheran, six; Swedish Lutheran, one; Catholic, four; Congregational, four; English Methodist, two; German Methodist, one; Swedish Methodist, one; Swedish Mission, one; Christian Scientist, one.

It has six newspapers.

The county has three cities and five villages, viz: Madison, county seat, population, 1,838; Dawson, city, 1,511; Ortonville, city (part of), 42; Bellingham, village, 405; Boyd, 549; Marietta, 413; Nassau, 168; Louisburg, 99.

The assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$18,690,- 238.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$100 to \$250 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

Lac qui Parle county is one of the most important agricultural counties in the state. It can be truthfully said that there is scarcely an acre of poor land within its boundary lines. The soil is rich and heavy, reaching great depth and will produce splendid crops of anything grown in this zone. Wheat has always been the leading product in this county, but of late years corn is being raised more and more each year. Fruit, such as apples, raspberries, strawberries, etc., are raised for home use and in many cases for the market.

Poultry and eggs furnish a steady and substantial income for the thrifty housewife and an air of general prosperity prevails in this county.

The crop acreage for Lac qui Parle county for 1919 was as follows: Corn, 48,399; wheat, 89,318; rye, 3,142; potatoes, 1,464; oats, 54,947; barley, 41,283; flax, 11,950; hay, 46,856.

Lake County

This county was created March 1, 1856, with the county seat at Two Harbors, and is located in the northeastern part of the state, being separated from the Dominion of Canada on the north by the Rainy river, while lake Superior forms the southern boundary.

The area of the county is 2,398.94 square miles, or 1,562,967 acres, of which 1,356,547 acres are land and 206,420 acres are water. The surface is rolling, and largely covered with native timber, such as pine, poplar, birch, tamarack, spruce, cedar, ash, maple, and oak. On an average there are 2,000 feet of mixed timber suitable for manufacturing and fifteen cords of wood on every acre of land, which, when marketed, not only clears the land for the settler, but affords him revenue which more than pays for the price of the land.

The soil that has been cultivated is found to be a rich, dark loam with a clay subsoil, and is very productive. In agricultural pursuits, this county is in its infancy, as the total land area under cultivation is only 3,435 acres or 310 farms.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 509; cattle, 1,744; sheep, 259; swine, 212; in 1919 the county had one creamery with an output of 48,000 pounds of butter.

This county is not supplied with rural free deliveries but has rural telephones, and some transportation facilities, having two railroads, viz: Duluth & Iron Range, and Duluth & Northern Minnesota, which traverse the entire southern portion of the county. These, together with the lake facilities, make Two Harbors the second port in the state.

As to markets, there are few counties in the state so blest, because there are so few people tilling the soil that they cannot raise enough products to supply home consumption.

The county is well drained by several small streams, together with its hundreds of lakes, which teem with all kinds of fish, affording a paradise for the angler, while the hunter will find all kinds of fur-bearing animals in the timbered districts of this county.

The population of the county in 1920 was 8,251; of which 4,296 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 118; Sweden, 1,299; Norway, 705; Great Britain and Ireland, 110; Denmark, 31; Finland, 661; Austria, 136; other countries, 655. Their occupations are lumbering, iron ore mining and the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

It has twenty-five rural schools, three graded schools, one high school and seven churches with denominations as follows: English and Swedish Methodist, Swedish and Norwegian Lutheran, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Catholic. It has two newspapers.

The county has one city and one village, viz: Two Harbors, population, 4,546; and several hamlets.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$3,972,476.

On January 1, 1919, there were in this county approximately 4,800 acres of government land subject to homestead entry. Land in this county ranges from free government land, \$7.50 per acre cut-over land, \$7.50 per acre state land, to private, partly improved timber farms from \$15 and upwards. Nearly all this land can be secured by a small cash payment down and the remainder in installments to suit the purchaser. When land is bought under this plan it is cheaper than renting, and in a few years the purchaser is freed from landlords, and while he has been paying for and improving his land, he has had the satisfaction of seeing his property rapidly increase in value.

This county is sadly in need of more farmers and it seems to the writer that this county is due to receive many new settlers within the next few years. This conclusion has been arrived at for two reasons: First, the soil of this county, particularly back from the lake, will produce abundant crops of vegetables such as potatoes, rutabagas, carrots, beets, onions and all kinds of garden truck and grasses; second, the close proximity to good markets. It seems to me that in a country that will produce good vegetables at the very door of the best markets in the state, farming is bound to be profitable. Grasses of all kinds can be successfully grown, hence, dairying can be carried on profitably.

The mining districts with their thousands of laborers, as well as the city of Duluth, consume much more food stuffs than are produced locally and they are obliged to ship in from the southern counties a large percentage of these products. Potatoes alone ought to develop the idle lands of this county. That they can be grown and will yield from 150 to 300 bushels per acre is an absolute fact and there is at present and will be for some years to come a demand for them far greater than the supply right at home from the lumber camps and adjacent mines at a much higher price than the markets of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Any man can purchase a small tract of land in this county, clear up a part each year and raise splendid crops of potatoes which will bring him a handsome income. There are undoubtedly opportunities in this county for hundreds of poor men who are living a hand to mouth "treadmill" life in a congested city. Here is an opportunity to get a piece of land for almost nothing on which he can make himself a comfortable home and become an independent citizen. True there will be a few years of "roughing it" but after a small tract is cleared he will have a steady income and a home.

The crop acreage in Lake county for 1919 is as follows: Oats, 720; wheat, 40; barley, 10; rye, 10; hay and forage, 1,849; potatoes, 389.

Le Sueur County

This county was created March 5, 1853. The county seat is Le Sueur Center. It is situated in the south central part of the state about fifty miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Minneapolis & St. Louis, Chi-

cago & Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Omaha, and Chicago G. W. railroads, which traverse all parts of the county, thereby bringing all farms in close proximity to the best markets.

The soil is a dark loam with a yellow clay subsoil. The surface originally was one-sixth prairie, and five-sixths timber, but the timber has nearly all been cut off and the land transformed into some of the finest farms in the state.

The county is well watered, abounding with numerous lakes and small streams. No county has a greater variety of clear and beautiful lakes within its borders. Lake Emily is a perfect gem of nature, and destined to become as popular, as a place of resort, as Minnetonka and White Bear lakes, near St. Paul and Minneapolis. Similar resorts in other parts of the County are Jefferson, German, Titonka, Elysian, and Washington Lakes.

The area of the county is 472.48 square miles, or 299,096 acres, of which 281,204 acres are land, and 17,891.77 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 2,218 farms.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1920 was 17,870, of which 15,344 were native born. The foreign population was as follows: Germany, 1,279; Sweden, 212; Norway, 49; Great Britain and Ireland, 321; Russia, 89; other countries, 1,315. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufactoryes.

In 1919 the county had nine creameries with an output of 1,463,970 pounds of butter and one cheese factory, the output of which was 2,050 pounds of cheese.

The live stock for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 9,615; cattle, 28,350; sheep, 2,496; swine, 24,595.

It has 107 rural schools, one graded school, one consolidated school, seven high schools, and fifty churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, United Brethren, Baptist, German and English, Welsh, Methodist-Episcopal, German and English Christian Church, Lutheran, Episcopal and Evangelical. It also has eight newspapers.

There are four cities and six villages in the county, viz: Le Sueur City, population, 1,795; Montgomery, 1,297; New Prague, (part of) 641; Waterville, 1,211; Cleveland, village, 269; Elysian,

354; Heidelberg, 73; Kasota, 686; Kilkenny, 218; Le Sueur Center, 863.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$15,-183,671.

In this county land can be purchased from \$125 to \$300 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

In this county it is another case of corn taking the place of wheat. For many years wheat raising was the principal pursuit of the farmers in Le Sueur county, but a few years ago they began turning their attention to corn, and so successful was their effort that they have increased their corn acreage every year till today corn leads.

Some of the best improved highways are located in this county and the last year \$300,000 was spent on same.

Many fine stock farms are found in this county where pure bred stock are raised. Many cars of hogs and fat cattle are shipped out of this county.

Some of the largest and finest apple orchards in the state are found in Le Sueur county and many farmers get splendid returns from their apple crop.

Poultry and dairying are also carried on here very successfully. The soil of Le Sueur county is adapted to raising any kind of grain grown, therefore mixed farming is carried on in every part.

The crop acreage for 1919 was: Corn, 41,764; wheat, 69,792; rye, 890; potatoes, 896; oats, 6,440; barley, 7,561; hay, 26,320.

Lincoln County

This county was created March 6, 1873, with the county seat at Ivanhoe, and is situated in the southwestern part of the state, about 200 miles by rail from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. It is connected with the above cities by the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, which, with its branches, traverses all parts of the county.

The soil is a rich, dark loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is mostly undulating prairie, while some timber is found along the streams, and borders of the lakes. The county is well drained by the Yellow Medicine river, which flows through the northeastern corner, and the Lac qui Parle river which rises in the northwestern

part of the county; the Redwood river, which rises in the central part of the county, and the several beautiful lakes, the largest of which are Lakes Benton, Shaokatan, Hendricks and Dead Coon.

The area of the county is 541.69 square miles, or 346,049 acres, of which 333,532 acres are land, and 12,517.3 acres are water, the land surface being divided into 1,304 farms.

Nearly every farm home is supplied with United States rural free delivery and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1920 was 11,268, of which 7,387 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 771; Sweden, 185; Norway, 488; Great Britain and Ireland, 61; Denmark, 854; other countries, 128. Their occupations are chiefly agricultural pursuits, although the county has sixteen manufacturing establishments.

In 1919 the county had five creameries with an output of 981,219 pounds of butter.

The live stock for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 11,052; cattle, 33,320; sheep, 2,797; swine, 26,818.

It has seventy-three rural schools; one graded school, three high schools, five consolidated schools, seven private schools, and twenty-five churches, with denominations as follows: Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist, Catholic, Congregational, Presbyterian and Episcopal.

It also has five newspapers. The county has five incorporated villages, viz: Arco, population, 231; Hendricks, 731; Ivanhoe, 655; Lake Benton, 944; Tyler, 858.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$12,-293,969.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$100 to \$200 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

Lincoln county occupies a commanding position in Minnesota's corn belt and the soil is of the richest heavy black loam. While any kind of crop planted can be grown here, the farmers are turning their attention more to corn and stock raising than anything else. Hogs and fat cattle are shipped from every railway station in the county and dairying is also being indulged in.

Apples and small fruits of all kinds are raised here and poultry and poultry products are receiving close attention.

Lincoln county inhabitants are a thrifty, energetic class of

people who have made and are still making money in their various pursuits.

Good roads, good schools and churches are found in all parts of the county.

Land values are rising rapidly and will continue to do so for some time to come.

The crop acreage in 1919 was: Corn, 32,604; wheat, 25,200; rye, 3,600; potatoes, 1,650; oats, 36,000; barley, 75,000; flax, 7,350; hay, 40,000.

Lyon County

This county was created March 6, 1868, with the county seat at Lynd, which was later changed to Marshall, the present county seat. It is situated in the southwestern part of the state, about 125 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Chicago & Northwestern and Great Northern railroads, which traverse all portions of the county.

The surface is a fine, high undulating prairie, diversified by small lakes and rivers which form a complete drainage system for the county. The soil is a deep, black loam, with a clay subsoil,

The area of the county is 720.66 square miles or 460,226 acres, of which 453,076 acres are land and 7,150.08 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 1,682 farms.

Grain farming, live stock, poultry and fruit raising and dairy-ing are carried on extensively in this county. In 1919 the county had four creameries, the output of which was 1,721,263 pounds of butter. The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 14,419; cattle, 39,545; sheep, 4,386; swine, 30,262.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free deliveries, and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1920 was 18,837, of which 12,244 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 625; Sweden, 462; Norway, 837; Great Britain and Ireland, 163; Denmark, 369; France, 21; other countries, 1,021. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

It has eighty-nine rural schools, seven graded schools, four high schools, one consolidated school, and forty churches, with

denominations as follows: Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, German-Evangelical, German, Norwegian and Swedish Lutheran, Norwegian Synod, Congregational, Baptist, Episcopal and Swedish Mission. It also has ten newspapers.

The county has two cities and seven villages, viz: Marshall, population, 3,092; Tracy, 2,463; Balaton, village, 664; Cottonwood, 813; Ghent, 316; Minneota, 894; Russell, 375; Taunton, 183.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$18,946,580.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$75 an acre and upwards according to improvements and proximity to markets.

Lyon county, situated as it is, in the southwestern portion of the state, is located in the heart of the corn belt of this state. Years ago the farmers of this county devoted their agricultural efforts almost entirely to the growing of wheat but since it has been proven that Minnesota is particularly adapted to the raising of corn, especially in the southern section, the farmers have gradually increased their acreage until today corn is one of the principal products.

In 1919 the county had four creameries with an output of 1,721,265 pounds of butter.

Land in Lyon county is very rich and practically every tillable acre is put to use.

The crop acreage in this county for 1919 is as follows: Corn, 92,809; oats, 47,634; wheat, 15,373; barley, 37,749; rye, 3,603; flax, 5,767; potatoes, 862; hay, 45,599.

McLeod County

This county was created March 1, 1856, with the county seat at Glencoe, and is situated in the south central part of the state. It is about fifty miles west from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and is connected with these two cities by the Great Northern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads, which traverse all portions of the county.

The soil is a rich, black loam with a clay subsoil. The original surface was about two-thirds undulating prairie, interspersed with hardwood timber, balance being in the edge of the "Big Woods" district. It is traversed by the south fork of the Crow river, also

the Buffalo river. These with their tributaries form a complete drainage system for the county.

The county contains 507.45 square miles, or 325,769 acres, of which 311,486 acres are land, and 14,283.23 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 2,268 farms or about 310,000 acres.

Nearly every home in McLeod county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1920 was 20,444, of which 14,558 were native born, 2,271 born in Germany, 85 in Sweden; 95 in Norway; 96 in Great Britain and Ireland; 389 in Denmark; 920 in Austria; 38 in Russia, and 239 in other countries.

Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

In addition to the above, live stock, dairying, poultry, bee and fruit raising are carried on extensively.

In 1919 the county had 14 creameries with an output of 3,991,714 pounds of butter.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 11,249; cattle, 37,680; sheep, 2,217; swine, 29,760.

It has eight newspapers; also seventy-six rural schools, five graded schools; two high schools; and forty-five churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, seven; Lutheran, nineteen; Evangelical, four; Advents, one; Episcopal, three; Presbyterian, one; Congregational, five; Methodist, five.

The county has two cities and six villages, viz: Hutchinson, city, population, 3,379; Brownton, village, 540; Lester Prairie, 434; Plato, 251; Silver Lake, 475; Stewart, 540; Winsted, 434; Glencoe, city (county seat), 1,747.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$17,601,423.

While wheat still remains the staple crop in this county, corn is receiving more attention with each succeeding year, and it is noted that the corn acreage is increasing at the rate of fifteen per cent each year. The soil in this county is very fertile and will produce great crops of any product grown in this zone. McLeod county is keeping pace with the balance of the state and dairying is playing an important part in the agriculture of the county. The farmers have nearly all planted orchards with splendid results, supplying themselves with apples, plums, grapes, and all

kinds of tame berries. Farms in this county have doubled in value the past few years but have by no means reached their limit and are sure to advance in price.

Lands can be bought in this county from \$150 to \$250 per acre.

The crop acreage for McLeod county in 1919 was as follows: Corn, 36,709; wheat, 51,036; barley, 9,174; rye, 3,002; flax, 1,866; potatoes, 2,191; hay, 46,192; oats, 21,278.

Mahnomen County

This county was created December 27, 1906, with the county seat at Mahnomen, and is situated in the western part of the state, bordering on the famous Red River Valley.

The soil is a rich, black loam, with a clay subsoil. The general surface of the county is rolling, with a universal slope towards the Red River of the north, in which direction all streams trend. The surface is broken occasionally by ravines and springs which remove the dullness of a plain. Streams are plentiful, furnishing natural drainage and moisture to nearly every tract of land in the county.

The area of the county is 576 square miles, or 375,093 acres, of which 361,024 acres are land and 14,069.28 acres are water.

In 1920 Mahnomen county had a population of 6,197, but the nativity is not yet reported. This county has two incorporated villages within its boundary lines, viz: Mahnomen, 1,076; Wau-bun, 346.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 3,888; cattle, 8,496; sheep, 6,037; swine, 2,154.

The county is quite well supplied with rural free deliveries, telephones and railroads, having the "Soo" which traverses the county from north to south, and the Great Northern which cuts across the northeast corner of the county.

It has twenty-eight rural schools, two graded schools, and one high school. It also has three newspapers.

It has four villages, viz: Mahnomen, 796; Beaulieu, 231; Bejou, 85; and Waubun, 230. It has nine churches divided as follows: Catholic, three; Episcopalian, three, Congregational, one; Methodist, one; and Lutheran, one.

In 1919 the county had two creameries with an output of 209,518 pounds of butter.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$3,243,359.

Land can be purchased in this county for \$15.00 per acre and upwards according to improvements and location.

Mahnomen county, although one of the newest, is considered one of the best counties in the state. There are yet large areas of wild land over this county which condition of development can be accounted for by the fact that only in 1906 did the county come under the civil government of the state. Prior to that time it was a part of the White Earth Indian Reservation. Under the so-called "Clapp Amendment" the mixed blood Indians were allowed to sell their land which had been allotted to them by the government. The most of these lands have passed into the hands of white purchasers and many of them now can be bought at bargains. The west end of the county is rolling prairie, with here and there natural groves of hardwood timber. The east half of the county is largely pine and mixed hardwood timber. The soil is good in this county, there are plenty of roads and the county, it seems to me, is destined to be one which will equal if not surpass its sister counties in agriculture.

The acreage for the chief crops grown in 1919 are as follows: Corn, 330; oats, 7,555; wheat, 5,315; barley, 1,810; rye, 109; flax, 2,572; potatoes, 169; hay, 5,434.

Marshall County

This county was created February 25, 1879, and is situated in the northwestern part of the state, being the second county south of the Canadian border, and separated from North Dakota by the famous Red River.

The county seat is situated at Warren. The soil is a black loam, and a sandy loam, with a clay subsoil. The surface of this county is divided in two parts. The western half, or the part lying adjacent to the Red River, is prairie, and the eastern portion of the county is mixed prairie and brush land.

The county has a gentle slope, which, together with the Snake, Middle, Tamarack, and Thief rivers, insures a sufficient drainage system.

The area of the county is 1,675.04 square miles, or 1,072,-024.12 acres of which 1,144,572 acres are land, and 895.01 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,121 farms.

The county is well supplied with United States rural free delivery and telephone systems.

The population of the county in 1920 was 19,443, of which 11,066 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 416; Sweden, 2,009; Norway, 2,156; Great Britain and Ireland, 65; Denmark, 60; France, 20; other countries, 546. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing.

Grain farming, dairying, stock raising, poultry and small fruit raising are quite extensively carried on in this county.

In 1919 the county had twelve creameries with an output of 793,989 pounds of butter. The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 16,822; cattle, 31,848; sheep, 11,516; swine, 5,945.

It has 148 rural schools, eight high schools, two consolidated schools, one private school and thirty-six churches with denominations as follows: Swedish Lutheran, seven; Swedish Mission, three; Swedish Baptist, three; Norwegian Lutheran, eleven; (Synod, Forenade and Hauge) Scandinavian Frie, six; Scandinavian Methodist, two; American Methodist, two; Presbyterian, five; Christian Science, one; American, Polish and French Catholic, three.

It has also nine newspapers. The county is well supplied with transportation facilities, having two railroads with four branches, viz: Great Northern and Soo.

The county has one city and six villages, viz: Warren, population, 1,772; Argyle, 956; Stephen, 681; Middle River, 324; Oslo, 365; Alvarado, village, 361; Grygla, 155; Holt, 232; New Folden, 246.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$14,-368,944.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$15.00 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

This county has large areas of land needing drainage. Complete systems of drainage are being installed wherever needed and thousands of acres of valuable lands are being reclaimed.

This county is particularly adapted to the raising of small grain and is deserving of the attention of anyone desiring to locate where land is cheap and good.

The acreage of 1919 crops in Marshall county was as follows: Corn, 2,908; oats, 138,000; wheat, 72,940; barley, 39,117; rye, 2,486; flax, 5,788; potatoes, 1,851; hay, 41,128.

Martin County

This county was created May 23, 1857, with the county seat at Fairmont, being in the center of the southern tier of counties. It is about 100 miles from the Twin Cities, about 125 miles from Winona and Red Wing, and about fifty miles from Mankato, being traversed by the Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, and Minneapolis & St. Louis railroads, which cross every portion of the county, thereby bringing every farm home in close touch with the best markets in the west.

The soil is a sandy and black loam, with a clay subsoil. The surface is mainly prairie, although along its numerous streams, and around the many lakes that are dotted over its surface, are groves of fine timber. The county is well watered, the east fork of the Des Moines flowing through the southwest portion, while the Elm Creek and other water courses drain the land on the north and east.

Martin county has a generally rolling surface with a general slope to the east and south; also the natural drainage of this county is very good. Many miles of ditches and tile drains have also been constructed. Martin county is practically one of the best drained and richest counties in the state.

The area of the county is 723.88 square miles, or 463,188 acres, of which 446,989 acres are land and 12,667.36 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 2,909 farms. Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

The population of the county in 1920 was 21,085; 14,511 being native born; Germany, 1,518; Sweden, 756; Norway, 191; Great Britain and Ireland, 171; Denmark, 164; France, 4; other countries, 203.

Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

In 1919 the county had eleven creameries with an output of 2,419,242 pounds of butter.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 17,561; cattle, 52,232; sheep, 4,765; swine, 62,181.

It has 108 rural schools, six graded schools, one consolidated school, three high schools, seventeen private schools, and fifty-one churches, with denominations as follows: Methodist, ten; Mission Friends, four; German Lutheran, seventeen; Congregational, five; Baptist, four; Catholic, four; St. John Evangelical, four; Evangelical Association, two; Christian Science, one; Protestant Episcopal, one. It also has eight newspapers, including one daily.

The county has one city and eight villages, viz: Fairmont, population, 4,630; Ceylon, village, 543; Dunnell, 247; Granada, 387; Monterey, 317; Sherburne, 832; Triumph, 313; Truman, 752; Welcome, 612; Ormsby, (part of) 31.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$23,546,350.

Land can be had in this county from \$125 to \$350 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

The manufacturing industries of the county are the Fairmont Gas Engine & Railway Motor Car Co., with monthly pay roll of over \$20,000, The Sumner Engine Co., The Fairmont Canning Co., The Moore Tool Co., The Fairmont Cigar Factory, The Fairmont Bottling Co., The Fairmont Cement Stone Mfg. Co., The Ceylon Cement Tile Mfg. Co., and a number of smaller manufacturing plants. The Fairmont Canning Factory has a daily capacity of 100,000 cans of sweet corn.

The crop acreage in Martin county for 1919 was: Corn, 162,005; wheat, 14,300; rye, 477; potatoes, 2,741; oats, 122,782; barley, 10,010; flax, 2,186; hay, 87,015.

Meeker County

This county was created February 23, 1856, with the county seat at Forest City, later removed to Litchfield, and is located in the south central portion of the state about 65 miles west of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Great Northern and Soo railroads, which afford excellent transportation facilities for the county.

The soil is a dark loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is rolling prairie. The county is well drained by several rivers and numerous beautiful lakes which offer excellent opportunities for the fisherman to pursue his favorite sport.

The area of the county is 633.62 square miles, or 406,927 acres, of which 382,851 acres are land, and 24,075.56 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,346 farms.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county. In 1919 the county had nineteen creameries, the output of which was 2,726,371 pounds of butter. It also had one cheese factory with an output of 37,093 pounds of cheese.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 12,181; cattle, 41,128; sheep, 2,924; swine, 14,559.

The population of the county in 1920 was 18,103, of which 12,579 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 654; Sweden, 2,431; Norway, 501; Great Britain and Ireland, 167; Denmark, 213; Finland, 216; other countries, 261. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits together with manufacturing industries.

It has ninety-two rural schools, two graded schools, two high schools, two private schools, and fifty-one churches, divided as follows: Baptist, one; Presbyterian, six; Swedish Lutheran, seven; Norwegian Lutheran, three; Swedish Mission, six; Church of God, two; German Lutheran, three; German Evangelical, two; Catholic, six; Evangelical, one; Finnish Lutheran, one; English Methodist, seven; Swedish Methodist, two; Advents, three; Episcopal, one; Christian, one. It also has seven newspapers.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free deliveries, and local and long distance telephones.

The county has one city and four villages, viz: Litchfield, the county seat, population, 2,790; Dassel, village, 804; Eden Valley, (part of), 424; Grove City, 388; Watkins, 454.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$14,-806,552.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$65 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

A large portion of this county was located in what was known at one time as the "Big Woods" country, but the timber has long since been removed and the result is that one traveling through this country would believe that it was a prairie district. Wheat is still a principal crop here, but it is rapidly giving way to the production of corn so that every year the corn acreage increases while wheat acreage slowly diminishes. Diversified farming is carried on very extensively and some of the finest farms in Minnesota can be found here. Live stock is shipped from nearly all the stations to the markets of South St. Paul.

Dairying is also a prominent factor in this county and one of the oldest and largest creameries in the state is located at Litchfield, the county seat.

The acreage for Meeker county for 1919 is as follows: Corn, 45,000; oats, 26,089; wheat, 83,525; barley, 27,359; rye, 5,000; flax, 1,500; potatoes, 3,000; hay, 67,600.

Mille Lacs County

This county was created May 23, 1857, with the county seat at Milaca, and is located in the east central portion of the state, about sixty miles north of the Twin Cities, being connected therewith by the Soo and Great Northern railroads, which afford excellent transportation facilities for the county.

The soil is a dark, sandy loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is rolling, with frequent groves of timber along the streams. The county is well drained by the Rum river and its tributaries.

The area of the county is 688.19 square miles, or 440,482 acres, of which 365,536 acres are land and 74,945.53 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,278 farms.

In 1919 the county had eight creameries, the output of which was 2,082,910 pounds of butter. The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 5,632; cattle, 2,798; sheep, 3,305; swine, 3,258.

The population of the county in 1920 was 14,180, of which

8,209 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 375; Norway, 350; Sweden, 1,405; Great Britain and Ireland, 46; Denmark, 68; Finland, 40; other countries, 312. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

It has sixty-one rural schools, two graded schools, two high schools, two consolidated schools and twenty-four churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, Baptist, German, Swedish and Norwegian Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Congregational. It also has five newspapers.

Many farm homes in this county are supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The county has six villages, viz: Foreston, population, 328; Milaca, 1,347; Princeton, 1,685; Onamia, 416; Isle, 328; Wahkon, 292.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$6,-319,003.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$25 per acre and upwards, according to improvements, location, etc.

The southern half of Mille Lacs county is embraced in Minnesota's famous "Potato Belt" and Princeton is one of the largest potato markets in the state. The farmers in this section of the county count on potatoes for their staple crop, but dairying is receiving considerable attention the past few years.

The northern half of the county from the village of Milaca north is a heavily timbered region consisting of pine, oak, ash, elm, basswood, maple, etc., and the soil is much heavier here than in the southern part. This part of the county has not made as much progress in development as in the south half on account of transportation facilities, for up to 1908 there were no railroads in that region, hence its slow development. However, since the new "Soo" line built through there that part of the county has made rapid strides and several new and thriving towns have been built while many farms have been opened up affording a decided improvement in the appearance of that region. Wheat, oats, corn, barley, potatoes, etc., grow well, while all kinds of tame grass grows abundantly, particularly in the northern part.

The crop acreage for 1919 was: Corn, 1,800; wheat, 6,325; rye, 950; potatoes, 3,500; oats, 5,000; barley, 2,050; flax, 2,500; hay, 22,000.

Morrison County

This county was created February 25, 1856, with the county seat at Little Falls. It is situated in the central portion of the state about ninety miles northwest of the Twin Cities, being connected therewith by the Northern Pacific and Soo Railroads, which traverse all portions of the county.

The soil is a black loam, and sandy loam mixed with clay, with a clay subsoil. The surface is about one-fourth prairie, and the balance rolling, being originally covered with a growth of timber of the hardwood variety. The county is well drained by the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

The area of the county is 1,089.09 square miles, or 723,501 acres, of which 719,916 acres are land, and 3,584.78 acres are water. The land surface contains 2,622 farms.

In 1919 the county had eighteen creameries the output of which was 2,551,572 pounds of butter. It also had one cheese factory with an output of 10,376 pounds of cheese.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 11,430; cattle, 48,315; sheep, 7,520; swine, 10,816.

The population of the county in 1920 was 25,841, of which 18,452 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 2,321; Sweden, 1,550; Norway, 304; Great Britain and Ireland, 73; Austria, 400; other countries, 953. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

It has 145 rural schools, five graded schools, three high schools, and fifty-one churches with denominations as follows: Catholic, German, Swedish and Norwegian Lutheran, Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, and Mission.

It also has nine newspapers. The county is well supplied with United States rural free deliveries and local and long distance telephones.

The county has one city and thirteen villages, viz: Little Falls; population, 5,500; Motley, village, 396; Pierz, 624; Randall, 301; Royalton, 690; Swanville, 400; Bowlus, 247; Buckman, 227; Flensburg, 210; Genola, 156; Hillman, 135; Lastrup, 121; Sobieska, 203; Upsala, 316.

The total valuation of the county in 1919 was \$13,576,844.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$20 per acre and upwards to \$150 according to improvements and proximity to markets.

Morrison county's pre-eminence for agriculture is demonstrated by the fact that for three successive years it won first place among the county exhibits at the Minnesota State Fair, and in 1909 scored first in nine of the thirteen classes represented and had a total of 1,120 out of a possible 1,200 points. Scored highest in state at 1920 State Fair with 1,104 out of 1,200 points.

That corn is a profitable crop in Morrison county is shown by the fact that in the county competition in 1909, Morrison County scored 96 per cent.

Potatoes are one of the leading and most profitable crops in Morrison county, the soil being particularly adapted to a large yield of superior quality, and a ready market is always found, as a considerable portion of the crop is purchased and shipped to other states for seed purposes. The small grains and all kinds of vegetables are grown with success, and for several years a Morrison county grower has taken first prize on celery in competition with the entire state.

Has five co-operative potato associations, two of which are affiliated with State Exchange. Has eight co-operative Live Stock Shipping Associations.

An abundance of wild grass and immense crops of clover, alfalfa, timothy, and other tame grasses make live stock and dairying extremely profitable, and no industry has advanced more rapidly or proved more profitable.

The county has railroad lines to Duluth and the Twin Cities, so that the grower has easy access to markets for all of his products.

With an ample supply of pure water, sufficient rainfall, and an extremely productive soil no portion of Minnesota is better adapted to diversified farming and dairying, in addition to standing at the head as a grain producing county, Morrison county having scored 149 points out of a possible 150 on threshed grains, at the Minnesota State Fair of 1909, and ninety-nine out of a possible hundred at 1920 State Fair.

Morrison county also offers many inducements to the home-seeker in addition to its agricultural advantages. Its school system is equal to any in the state, and in addition to the rural schools, high schools are maintained in the larger towns and are free to all

students who have passed the grades. The Little Falls High School, and also Swanville, has recently added an agricultural department under an experienced instructor and has a small demonstration farm upon which experiments for the benefit of the community are being conducted yearly. Little Falls has added Smith-Hughes course in Agriculture.

There is an excellent mail service. Daily free rural delivery routes run to all parts of the county, as do telephone lines. Several are owned by farmers of the district in which they operate, but all have connections with the long distance system.

Many farms secure light and power from the Water Power Company at Little Falls.

The county also has extensive manufacturing interests in lines of lumber, flour, paper and paper products, brick and barrel stock, and contains valuable deposit of granite and iron ore, and the growth and development of these manufacturing industries assure the farmer of a continually growing home market for his products.

The crop acreage for Morrison county in 1919 was as follows: Corn, 20,284; wheat, 38,860; rye, 18,985; potatoes, 4,633; oats, 25,514; barley, 3,631; flax, 1,594; hay, 64,770.

Mower County

This county was created February 20, 1855, with the county seat at Frankford, which was later changed to Austin, the present county seat.

It is situated in the southern tier of counties, just north of the Iowa line. It is about fifty miles southwest of the city of Winona, and about 100 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

The soil is much the same as other southern counties of the state, being a rich, black loam, varying from two to four feet in depth, and resting on a clay subsoil. The surface is a fine, rolling prairie, diversified by numerous rivers and creeks, which form a natural drainage system for the county.

The area of the county is 711.18 square miles, or 454,558 acres, of which 453,203 acres are land, and 1,352.65 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,386 farms.

Every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within the reach of all.

The population of the county in 1920 was 25,993, of which 18,770 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,014; Sweden, 156; Norway, 1,324; Great Britain and Ireland, 313; Denmark, 272; Russia, 42; and other countries, 749. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

In 1919 the county had eleven creameries with an output of 2,031,203 pounds of butter; also one cheese factory with an output of 40,000 pounds of cheese.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 16,595; cattle, 60,192; sheep, 11,576; swine, 31,553.

It has 112 rural schools, three graded schools, five high schools, one consolidated school, and thirty-two churches, with denominations as follows: Lutheran, Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian, German and Danish Lutheran, Methodist, Christian, Christian Science, Episcopal, German and English Catholic, Danish and Advents. It also has seven newspapers.

The county is well supplied with railroads, having the Chicago Great Western and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Illinois Central railroads, which with their branches afford excellent transportation facilities to the markets of Winona, Mankato, Minneapolis, St. Paul and other cities in the state.

There is one city and eleven villages within the boundaries of the county, viz: Austin, population, 10,118; Adams, village, 609; Brownsdale, 271; Dexter, 298; Grand Meadow, 579; Le Roy, 707; Lyle, 505; Elkton, 102; Rose Creek, 208; Taopi, 153; Waltham, 180; Sargeant, 79.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$23,182,718.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$100 an acre and upwards to \$300, according to improvements and nearness to villages and railroads.

Corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye, etc., are raised very successfully in this county. While wheat has been and still is one of the leading farm products of Mower county, corn has been receiving more attention each year until today it is taking the lead and will eventually be by far the leading product.

Fruit and poultry are receiving marked attention here and the same might be said of dairying. Hogs and fat cattle are shipped from here in large numbers. The city of Austin is the county seat and is a thriving and prosperous city with several large manufacturing plants in operation. A large cement manufacturing plant is located here and manufactures some of the finest cement in the country.

The crop acreage for 1919 was as follows: Corn, 66,030; wheat, 9,240; rye, 446; potatoes, 3,082; oats, 121,883; barley, 26,835; flax, 26,714; hay, 58,238.

Murray County

This county was created May 23, 1857, with the county seat at Currie, which was later changed to Slayton, the present county seat.

The county is situated in the southwestern part of the state, being the second county north of the Iowa line, and the second county east of the South Dakota line.

The soil is a rich, dark-colored loam, resting on a clay subsoil. The surface is a high, rolling prairie, diversified by numerous lakes and rivers which form a natural drainage system for the county.

The area of the county is 721.56 square miles, or 461,569 acres, of which 444,659 acres are land and 16,910 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,640 farms.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

The population of the county in 1920 was 13,631, of which 9,167 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 624; Sweden, 568; Norway, 644; Great Britain and Ireland, 206; Denmark, 90; Austria, 103; other countries, 353. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

In 1919 the county had four creameries with an output of 464,123 pounds of butter. The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 15,079; cattle, 46,899; sheep, 7,039; swine, 49,920.

It has 107 rural schools, three graded schools, two high schools, three private schools and thirty-seven churches, divided as follows:

Norwegian Lutheran, eleven; Catholic, five; Swedish Lutheran, three; Methodist, five; Presbyterian, three; Advents, one; German Lutheran, three; Swedish Baptist, one; German Evangelical, two; Episcopal, one; Free Mission, two. It has six newspapers.

The county is well supplied with railroads, having the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroads, which, with their branches, afford excellent transportation facilities to the markets of Winona, Mankato, St. Paul, Minneapolis and other cities in the state.

There are eight villages within the borders of the county, viz: Avoca, population, 270; Chandler, 272; Currie, 405; Fulda, 893; Hadley, 147; Iona, 365; Lake Wilson, 354; Slayton, 1045.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$17,-673,724.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$100 to \$300 an acre according to improvements and nearness to markets and railroads.

Murray county occupies a prominent position in Minnesota's "Corn Belt" and is one of the richest agricultural counties in the state. Wheat used to be the leading crop but the farmers have gradually turned their attention to corn and stock raising and hundreds of cars of hogs and fat cattle are shipped from here each year.

Dairying is also an important industry and many creameries are found in all sections. Many stock farms are located in this county which raise pure bred stock.

Many large and profitable orchards are found here and they all produce splendid varieties of fruit.

Murray county has fine roads which are kept in good repair and are constantly being improved.

The crop acreage in 1919 was as follows: Corn, 73,015; wheat, 6,339; rye, 4,902; potatoes, 1,536; oats, 87,362; barley, 44,519; flax, 5,325; hay, 43,099.

Nicollet County

This county was created March 5, 1853, with the county seat at St. Peter, and is situated in the south central portion of the state, about seventy-five miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Minneapolis & St. Louis, and Chicago & Northwestern railroads.

The soil is a dark loam, with a clay subsoil. The original surface was one-third fine, high, rolling prairie; one-third timber, such as oak, elm, maple, basswood, ash, etc., and one-third meadows and lakes. The timbered sections have been cleared and transformed into valuable farms.

The county is well drained as the Minnesota river forms the southwestern and eastern boundaries for a distance of sixty miles. It also has several lakes, the largest of which are Swan, Middle and Timber lakes.

The area of the county is 464.61 square miles, or 299,062 acres, of which 280,593 acrea are land and 18,469.37 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,414 farms.

Nearly every farm home is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within the reach of all.

The population of the county in 1920 was 15,036, of which 10,879 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,124; Sweden, 1,157; Norway, 448; Great Britain and Ireland, 136; Denmark, 90; Austria, 87; Russia, 21; France, 11; other countries, 172. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

Live stock, dairying and fruit raising are extensively carried on in this county. In 1919 the county had ten creameries, the output of which was 1,287,547 pounds of butter. Live stock for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 9,779; cattle, 29,424; sheep, 2,725; swine, 30,976.

It has sixty-three rural schools, two graded schools, one consolidated, one high school, three private schools, and twenty-eight churches, with denominations as follows: Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Catholic. It also has five newspapers.

The county has one city and four villages, viz: St. Peter, city, population, 4,335; Courtland, village, 224; Lafayette, 409; Nicollet, 404; North Mankato, 1,840.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$12,051,992.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$100 to \$300 an acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

One of the most important educational institutions in the state is located in this county at St. Peter, Gustavus Adolphus College. The same can be said of this county as of all other coun-

ties in that section of the state. It is one of the finest agricultural districts to be found anywhere. Many large stock farms are found here where "blooded" horses and cattle are raised for the market. The farmers have turned their attention to dairying the past five years with the result that creameries dot the county and everybody is prospering.

Corn is the principal crop. Here is the 1919 crop acreage: Corn, 57,591; oats, 25,036; wheat, 49,632; barley, 14,043; rye, 1,380; flax, 1,814; potatoes, 2,500; hay, 49,500.

Nobles County

This county was created May 23, 1857, with the county seat at Graham Lakes, which was later changed to Worthington, the present county seat. The county is situated in the southern tier of counties bordering on Iowa, and is the second county east of the Dakota line.

The soil is a deep, dark loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is undulating prairie diversified by several small rivers which form a natural drainage system for the county.

The area of the county is 727.66 square miles, or 465,715 acres, of which 454,888.12 acres are land, and 10,827.04 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,550 farms.

In 1919 the county had three creameries, the output of which was 725,400 pounds of butter. The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 16,114; cattle, 50,886; sheep, 8,553; swine, 48,690.

The population of the county in 1920 was 17,917, of which 12,430 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,157; Norway, 280; Great Britain and Ireland, 192; Denmark, 94; Austria, 77; other countries, 980. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

It has 101 rural schools, six graded schools, two high schools, and forty-eight churches, with denominations as follows: Methodist, Presbyterian, German Presbyterian, Catholic, German Lutheran, German Evangelical, Swedish Lutheran, Swedish Mission, Swedish Baptist, Norwegian Lutheran, Congregational, Episcopal, Unitarian, Baptist, German Baptist Brethren, Bethel Reformed, and Christian Reformed. It also has nine newspapers.

The county is well supplied with transportation facilities, having three different lines, viz: Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroads. Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free deliveries, and local and long distance telephones.

The county has one city and ten villages, viz: Worthington, population, 3,481; Adrian, 1,087; Bigelow, 223; Brewster, 405; Dundee, 215; Ellsworth, 667; Kinbrae, 121; Lismore, 350; Round Lake, 345; Rushmore, 313; Willmont, 376.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$22,-486,501.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$175 to \$500 an acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

The soil and general farming conditions compare favorably with the best counties in Iowa and there is scarcely an acre of untilled land in the county. Corn is a regular crop but wheat, oats, barley and vegetables grow in abundance. The county is dotted with thriving villages and the farm buildings are all modern and up-to-date.

Good roads and schools are found in every part of the county and many of the farmers have their automobiles.

The crop acreage for 1919 was: Corn, 81,827; wheat, 1,712; rye, 440; potatoes, 1,860; oats, 130,189; barley, 14,077; flax, 7,063; hay, 39,230.

Norman County

This county was created February 17, 1881, with the county seat at Ada. It is situated in the northwestern part of the state being separated from North Dakota by the Red River of the North.

The soil is a rich, black loam, with a clay subsoil. The surface is prairie, with a universal slope towards the Red River, in which direction all streams trend, forming a natural drainage system for the county.

The area of the county is 883.32 square miles or 559,456 acres, of which 558,692 acres are land and 764.27 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,653 farms.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with

United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1920 was 14,880, of which 9,645 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 346; Sweden, 215; Norway, 2,957; Great Britain and Ireland, 33; Denmark, 37; Austria, 22; other countries, 191. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing.

In 1919 the county had ten creameries with an output of 640,852 pounds of butter. The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 13,457; cattle, 26,580; sheep, 3,116; swine, 5,829.

It has ninety-eight rural schools, two graded schools, one consolidated, five high schools, and thirty-two churches, with denominations as follows: German and Norwegian Lutheran, German and Norwegian Methodist, Congregational, Presbyterian, Catholic. It also has seven newspapers. The county is well supplied with transportation facilities, having three branches of the Great Northern railroad which traverse all parts of the county, also the Northern Pacific.

The county has one city and six villages, viz. Ada, city, population, 1,411; Gary, 333; Halstad, 528; Hendrum, 354; Shelly, 289; Twin Valley, 676; Pearley, 222.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$11,-615,827.

Unimproved land can be purchased in this county at \$30 per acre, and improved farms can be had from \$50 to \$100 an acre, according to location and improvements.

Norman County, in the heart of the Red River Valley, with her rich prairie land is distinctly a wheat county, and while considerable corn is raised and dairying and stock raising are receiving more attention each year, wheat is still the principal product.

But very little wild land can be found in Norman county, it practically all being converted into fields or pasture. Some very fine stock farms are found in this county and many cars of hogs and fat cattle are shipped from here to the markets of South St. Paul.

Many prosperous creameries dot the county.

The crop acreage in Norman County for 1919 is as follows: Corn, 4,000; oats, 63,000; wheat, 90,000; barley, 30,000; rye, 3,000; flax, 12,000; potatoes, 1,800; hay and forage, 57,273.

Olmsted County

This county was created February 20, 1855, with the county seat at Rochester, and is situated in the southeastern part of the state, being one of the second tier north of the Iowa line. It is about seventy miles southeast of the Twin Cities, being connected therewith by the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago Great Western railroads which traverse all portions of the county, affording ample transportation facilities for all sections to the markets of the state. The surface of Olmsted county is high, rolling prairie with low but sometimes precipitous bluffs bordering most of the streams.

It is thoroughly drained by the Zumbro, Whitewater, and Root rivers with their tributaries.

The soil is a very rich and deep black loam, with a clay subsoil. The area of the county is 662.36 square miles, or 423,863 acres, of which 421,343 acres are land and 2,520.2 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 2,310 farms.

Grain farming, dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county.

In 1919 the county had twelve creameries with an output of 2,158,229 pounds of butter, and eleven cheese factories with an output of 1,211,851 pounds of cheese. The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 14,287; cattle, 59,458; sheep, 11,657; swine, 40,669.

The population of the county in 1920 was 27,426, of which 19,019 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,419; Sweden, 196; Norway, 611; Great Britain and Ireland, 568; Denmark, 240; other countries, 444. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

It has 119 rural schools, three graded schools, two high schools, four private schools, and forty churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, Norwegian, German, Swedish and English Lutheran, Christian Science, Evangelical, Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Episcopal and Advents. It also has five newspapers.

The county has one city and six villages, viz: Rochester, population, 13,722; Stewartville, village, 941; High Forest, 127; Eyota, 403; Chatfield (part of), 395; Byron, 302; Dover, 266.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$23,-706,053.

Olmsted county, like all the counties in the southeastern section of Minnesota, is in a highly developed state and practically every foot of available land is carefully tilled. The farmers of this county have long since ceased "wheat raising" and have turned their attention to raising corn and live stock and growing fruit and dairying. Hundreds of cars of hogs and fat cattle are shipped from this county to the markets of Chicago and South St. Paul.

The crop acreage for Olmsted county in 1919 is as follows: Corn, 65,000; oats, 47,000; wheat, 20,000; barley, 45,000; rye, 1,500; flax, 3,000; potatoes, 2,000; hay, 60,000 acres.

Otter Tail County

This county was created March 18, 1858, with the county seat at Fergus Falls, and is situated in the western part of the state, bordering on the famous "park region" of Minnesota. It is about 150 miles from Duluth at the head of the lakes, about the same distance from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and about fifty miles from the cities of Crookston and Moorhead, all of which afford markets for the products grown and manufactured in the county. It is connected with the above named cities by the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Soo railroads, which traverse all parts of the county.

The soil is a rich, dark loam and sandy loam with a clay sub-soil. The surface is rolling prairie, interspersed with groves of timber, and is traversed by the Red, Otter Tail, Leaf and several other rivers. These, with the numerous lakes (for which the county and state are noted), form a perfect drainage system for the county.

Nearly every township in the county has one or more beautiful lakes, where the sportsman will find all kinds of fish, while the timbered tracts abound with game.

The area of the county is 2,240.2 square miles, or 1,429,611 acres, of which 1,266,862 acres are land and 162,748.62 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 5,804 farms.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively in this county.

In 1919 the county had twenty-six creameries with an output of 4,152,682 pounds of butter. It also had two cheese factories, the output of which was 41,919 pounds of cheese. The live stock of the county in 1919 was as follows: Horses, 28,751; cattle, 83,277; sheep, 16,724; swine, 25,341.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones. It also has eleven newspapers.

It has 270 rural schools, six graded schools, three high schools and seventy-six churches, with denominations as follows: Methodist, Presbyterian, German, Swedish and Norwegian Lutheran, Episcopal, Catholic, Baptist and Christian Science.

The population of the county in 1920 was 50,818, of which 33,482 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 2,541; Swedish, 2,583; Norway, 4,751; Great Britain and Ireland, 207; Denmark, 323; Finland, 1,165; Russia, 225; other countries, 759. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

It has one city and seventeen villages, viz: Fergus Falls, population, 7,581; Battle Lake, 628; Bluffton, 220; Clitherall, 178; Deer Creek, 381; Dent, 221; Elizabeth, 204; Henning, 755; New York Mills, 700; Vining, 241; Otter Tail, 223; Parkers Prairie, 570; Pelican Rapids, 1,556; Perham, 1,370; Richville, 281; Dalton, 200; Luce, 135; Vergas, 361; Underwood, 258.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$28,210,699.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$25 per acre, and upwards according to improvements, proximity to markets, etc.

Otter Tail county is one of the largest in the state and while hundreds of splendid and highly developed farms are found in this county, there is considerable wild land left in different sections, which can be bought very cheap, considering the location and importance of the county. Some of the most beautiful lakes to be

found anywhere are located in Otter Tail county. They range in size from one-half to five miles across, teeming with fish and all have pebbly bottoms and heavily wooded shores.

Mixed farming is carried on here possibly more than in any other one county in Minnesota. Wheat, oats, rye, barley, etc., are raised very successfully, while corn is also grown on hundreds of farms and fat cattle and hogs are shipped from here every year. Grasses of all kinds thrive here, which means cattle, cream and butter.

The soil and climate seem particularly adapted for raising hardy fruit, which is grown successfully on many farms.

The crop acreage for Otter Tail county in 1919 was as follows: Corn, 50,000; wheat, 194,000; rye, 25,000; potatoes, 10,000; oats, 81,000; barley, 35,790; flax, 9,000; hay, 105,000.

Pennington County

This county was created from Red Lake County, November 25, 1910, with Thief River Falls as the county seat. It comprises twenty-two townships and has an acreage of about 391,606 acres exclusive of the rivers and lakes. There are at the present time 1,244 cultivated farms. The county is traversed by the Great Northern and the main line of the Soo Road, and two branches of the latter also run from Thief River Falls westward into North Dakota and the other direct to Duluth, thus affording easy and quick transportation to the markets at the head of the lakes and the Twin Cities. It is 300 miles northwest of St. Paul and ninety south of the Canadian border and lies in the eastern portion of the Red River Valley.

The surface of the county is level prairie, uniform in character, free from waste land, interspersed with small clumps of deciduous trees which afford good protection for buildings. The only woods are fringes of trees along the Red Lake and the Thief River and their small tributaries. The soil is black loam, underlaid with clay throughout the whole county and it is literally true that there is not one acre of waste land in Pennington county.

In 1919 the county had five creameries with an output of 887,686 pounds of butter. Diversified farming is displacing pure

grain growing and the five creameries with their accompanying silos, corn and clover fields, registered cattle and improved methods of agriculture show the nature and trend of farming in this county.

The population in 1920 was 12,091. It is mixed, though the Norwegian element predominates. Every other nationality is represented and every ordinary church organization is also found in the county. Farmers' phone lines, rural schools of modern type, farmers' clubs, country churches, and stores, many of the latter being co-operative, make farm life in Pennington the equal of that in many older counties.

There are seventy-seven rural schools, one agricultural high school, one graded school, and three consolidated schools. The county has four newspapers.

The number of horses are 5,915; cattle, 16,413; sheep, 3,302; swine, 1,700. There are also many tractor plowing rigs within the boundaries of the county.

The county seat is Thief River Falls, a city of 4,685 people, and possessing excellent schools, factories, elevators, flour and lumber mills, the logs for the latter coming from an adjoining county by means of the Red Lake river. There are also good local markets. St. Hilaire, a village of 346 people, is located south of the county seat eight miles and has elevators and a creamery. Goodridge, another village, has a population of 231.

Land in this county can be secured at prices varying from \$30 to \$100, according to location and improvements.

While Pennington county is the youngest county in the state, it has made rapid progress in development of the wild lands and the work of building roads, bridges, etc., and at the present rate it will be only a few years when every acre of land in the county will be under cultivation.

The crop acreage in 1919 was: Corn, 3,800; wheat, 43,000; rye, 5,775; potatoes, 3,902; oats, 43,827; barley, 24,395; flax, 28,-932; hay, 40,071.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$5,-790,987.

Pine County

This county was created March 1, 1856, with the county seat at Chengwatana which was later changed to Pine City, the present county seat.

The county is situated about half way between the Twin Cities and Duluth, being connected therewith by the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Soo railroads, which traverse all portions of the county.

The soil, climate and productions are such as to favor all industries, and similar to other northern counties. Clover and other grasses grow very abundantly.

The surface is gently rolling, and was originally covered with a dense growth of timber, a large portion of which has been cut.

The county is well drained by the Snake, Kettle, Pine, Sand, Crooked, Tamarack, Grindstone and Spruce rivers.

The area of the county is 1,444.5 square miles or 922,215 acres, of which 906,369 acres are land and 15,845.68 acres are water. The county has 2,066 farms.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1920 was 21,117, of which 10,876 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 826; Sweden, 1,768; Norway, 374; Great Britain and Ireland, 159; Denmark, 193; Finland, 399; Austria, 711; Russia, 87; other countries, 485. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

In 1919 the county had twelve creameries, the output of which was 1,931,679 pounds of butter. Also one cheese factory with an output of 20,907 pounds of cheese.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 8,719; cattle, 33,635; sheep, 7,331; swine, 6,631.

It has 120 rural schools, five graded schools, three high schools, nine consolidated schools and forty-six churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, German and Swedish Lutheran, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Advents. It also has eight newspapers.

The county has nine villages, viz: Bruno, 217; Hinckley, 673; Pine City, 1,303; Rutledge, 90; Sandstone, 1,200; Sturgeon Lake, 208; Willow River, 247; Banning, 44; Finlayson, 293; also Brook Park, not incorporated, population, 167, and Ascov, 242, are new villages.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$9, 288,100.

Unimproved land can be purchased in this county from \$15 to \$50 per acre. Improved land can be had from \$50 to \$150 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

Pine county was appropriately named, for at the time of its organization it was located in the great pine region of Minnesota. Soon after the lumberman had harvested his bountiful crop of lumber from its surface, a fire swept over a large portion, consuming everything in its path.

The soil here is a sandy loam with a clay mixture, the sand making it warm. Timothy and clover grow abundantly and some of the finest natural meadows and pastures are found in Pine county. Vegetables of all kinds flourish and the farmers grow remarkable crops of potatoes. Corn is successfully grown here and at the 1911 State Fair, Pine county corn took first prize in the group of counties comprising the central section; and in the sweepstake class Pine county took first prize for Minnesota in 1911-12-13.

Many fine creameries are located in this county and are prosperous.

Strawberries, raspberries, etc., are grown successfully.

Land is cheap in this county but is advancing rapidly.

The crop acreage in 1919 was: Corn, 3,259; wheat, 6,421; rye, 551; potatoes, 7,150; oats, 10,190; barley, 735; flax, 89; hay, 43,237.

Pipestone County

This county was created May 23, 1857, with the county seat at Pipestone, and is situated in the southwestern part of the state about 160 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Great Northern, Omaha, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Chicago & Northwestern, and Rock Island railroads, which traverse all sections of the county.

The soil is a dark loam, with a clay subsoil. The surface, like all southern counties of the state, is fine, undulating prairie, interspersed with small groves of timber.

The county is well drained by several streams which rise in the central part of the county and flow in all directions, the principal ones being the Rock, Redwood and Split Rock rivers.

The area of the county is 463.27 square miles, or 297,500 acres of which 296,888 acres are land and 611.76 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,055 farms.

Nearly every farm home is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

The population of the county in 1920 was 12,050, of which 7,788 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 672; Sweden, 114; Norway, 270; Great Britain and Ireland, 133; Denmark, 139; Austria, 20; other countries, 417. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, and manufacturing industries.

In 1919 it had six creameries, the output of which was 2,264,947 pounds of butter.

Live stock for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 9,624; cattle 30,804; sheep, 5,963; swine, 15,409.

It has sixty-six rural schools, four graded schools, one high school and twenty-four churches, with denominations as follows: Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Catholic. It also has six newspapers.

There is one city and six villages in this county, viz: Pipestone, city, population, 3,325; Edgerton, 657; Holland, 318; Jasper, 851; Ruthton, 403; Troska, 177; Woodstock, 277; Hatfield, 99; Ihlen, 211.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$14,362,180.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$100 to \$200 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

Corn, wheat and barley are the principal crops of this county but everything that can be raised on good land grows abundantly here. The farmers have turned their attention to dairying the past few years and find it much more profitable than straight grain raising, so one driving through this county can find many prosperous creameries and more are being built every year. The

lands of this county are so fertile that practically every acre has been developed and is carefully tilled. Scientific farming is being practiced here and the result is that the lands in this county are yielding better crops than in the past years.

Good roads, schools and churches are found everywhere and Pipestone county compares favorably with the best counties of Iowa and Illinois. Land values are steadily climbing.

The crop acreage in this county for 1919 was: Corn, 58,826; barley, 24,601; potatoes, 976; oats, 40,609; hay, 23,493; wheat, 20,721; flax, 4,903.

Polk County

This county was created July 20, 1858, with the county seat at Crookston, and is situated in the northwestern part of the state.

The soil of the western part of the county tributary to the Red River is decayed vegetation with a clay subsoil; the remainder of the county is a rich, black sandy loam with a clay subsoil.

It has G. N., N. Pac., and "Soo" Ry's.

The surface of this county is divided into two parts, the western half being prairie, and the eastern portion of the county, which was originally covered with a dense growth of pine and hardwood timber, is being rapidly cleared and transformed into some of the finest farms in the state.

The county is well drained, as the western portion lies in the famous Red River Valley, the eastern half of the county being drained by the Red Lake, Clearwater, and several other rivers.

The area of the county is 1,934.18 square miles, or 1,287,066 acres, of which 1,260,247 acres are land, and 26,818.67 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 3,525 farms.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1920 was 37,090, of which 25,407 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 560; Sweden, 1,474; Norway, 5,515; Great Britain and Ireland, 228; Denmark, 172; Austria, 359; Russia, 140; France, 28; other countries, 2,118.

Their occupations are agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

In 1919 the county had seventeen creameries, the output of which was 2,964,059 pounds of butter, also one cheese factory with an output of 147,568 pounds of cheese.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 27,394; cattle, 54,102; sheep, 10,419; swine, 12,360.

It has 191 rural schools, seven graded schools, five high schools, ten semi-graded schools, eight consolidated schools, four private schools, and 117 churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, Lutheran, Evangelical, Advent, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, Latter-day Saints and Christian Science. It also has ten newspapers.

The county has two cities and ten villages, viz: Crookston, city, population, 6,825; East Grand Forks, 2,440; Beltrami, 219; Climax, 374; Erskine, 457; Fertile, 800; Fisher, 305; Fosston, 1,014; Lengby, 170; McIntosh, 805; Mentor, 255.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$25,-580,916.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$75 to \$300 an acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

Polk county is a large county and occupies a very prominent position in the Red River Valley, which is known all over the world for its fertile soil which produces such marvelous crops of hard wheat. While wheat is the staple farm product of this county, diversified farming is receiving more attention each year, and the farmers find it very profitable. Considerable corn is being raised in recent years and this means an increase in stock.

Potatoes are also receiving a great deal of attention, particularly in the eastern section, and many cars are shipped each year.

The crop acreage for 1919 in Polk County was: Corn, 4,000; wheat, 140,000; rye, 8,000; potatoes, 5,000; oats, 30,000; barley, 80,000; flax, 35,000; hay, 150,000.

Pope County

This county was created February 20, 1862, with the county seat at Stockholm, which was afterwards moved to Glenwood, the present county seat. It is located about 50 miles south and a little west of the center of the state, and consists of 24 townships,

or about 426,101 acres of land. This section is commonly called "the park region of Minnesota," on account of its timber, lakes and streams. It has two summer resorts on Lake Minnewaska, one built at a cost of \$100,000 and measures up with the best in the state.

The soil is a black loam, some places a sandy loam, and all with a clay subsoil. The surface is undulating prairie diversified with numerous meadows, timber, lakes and streams.

This county possesses all the attributes common to this portion of the state. In soil, climate and people you will find all that could be claimed by the most favored sections of this region. All kinds of vegetables are produced growing to a large size, and of excellent flavor. Potatoes, especially, appear to be native to the soil. Their quality is unsurpassed, and yield enormously. But recently has any attention been given to the raising of corn, although for twenty years it has been raised in small quantities with remarkable success. At the great World's Fair at Chicago, Pope County carried off two prizes on corn, one on wheat and four on flax. While it is true that heretofore wheat raising has been the chief industry of this section, all this is now fast changing and diversified farming is becoming the general rule. Clover and grasses grow luxuriantly and are exceedingly rich and nutritious, and this with the demonstrated fact that corn and all feed crops are unfailing is fast leading the farmers into the raising of cattle and hogs.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 10,491; cattle, 37,625; sheep, 4,182; swine, 14,277.

It has eighty-three rural schools, four graded schools, two high schools, one consolidated and thirty-five churches, with denominations as follows: Lutheran, Methodist, Catholic, Congregational, Presbyterian, and Episcopal. It also has four weekly newspapers. The county has 1,649 farms.

Nearly every farm in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery and telephone systems.

This county is traversed by three railroads, viz: Soo Line, Northern Pacific and Great Northern. At Glenwood, the Winnipeg branch of the Soo leaves the main line. Here also will be the division headquarters of the Glenwood-Duluth line now under construction by the Soo Company, thus giving the county two direct lines to Duluth and three to the Twin Cities, placing the

principal markets of the state within easy access to all portions of the county.

The population of the county in 1920 was 13,631, of which 9,661 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 201; Sweden, 528; Norway, 1,899; Great Britain and Ireland, 90; Denmark, 62; other countries, 305. Their occupations are the various agricultural industries, together with manufacturing industries.

The county has eight villages, viz: Glenwood, population, 2,187; Cyrus, 312; Lowry, 225; Starbuck, 824; Sedan, 147; Villard, 308; Farwell, 140.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$10,-529,686.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$45 to \$150 per acre, depending on the quality, location and improvements upon same.

In 1919 the county had ten creameries, with an output of 1,015,995 pounds of butter. Grain elevators and telephones have been established throughout the county by the farmers. Corn clubs, silo clubs, Guernsey, Holstein and other breeders' associations and organizations have brought progress and prosperity to the farmers of this county.

Pope county is the garden spot of the "Great Bread and Butter State."

The crop acreage in 1919 was: Corn, 14,751; wheat, 51,533; rye, 1,405; potatoes, 1,371; oats, 57,416; barley, 18,699; flax, 12,-640; hay, 68,887.

Ramsey County

This county was created October 27, 1849, with the county seat at St. Paul. It is situated in the eastern part of the state, being bounded on the north by Anoka county, on the east by Washington county, on the south by the Mississippi river, which separates it from Dakota county, on the west by Hennepin and part of Anoka county.

The area is 187.15 square miles or 109,795 acres, of which 101,190 acres are land, and 8,605.34 acres are water.

Ramsey county was originally a portion of the area of old St. Croix county, Wisconsin Territory. St. Paul was the voting

precinct of that county in 1846. In 1849, the first legislature of the Territory of Minnesota organized several counties, and among others Ramsey, naming it after Hon. Alexander Ramsey, the first governor of the Territory.

The county of Ramsey, as at first organized, extended north to the southern line of Itasca county and embraced the east three-quarters of what is now Anoka, the east one-half and northwest quarter of Isanti county, the east half of Mille Lacs, southeast two-thirds of Aitkin, and the whole area now embraced in Kanabec county. It was reduced to its present limits in 1866.

The county contains about four and one-half townships, two townships being good farm lands, the balance sandy and broken, interspersed with occasional tracts of fair land. On account of its proximity to the city, land in the vicinity of St. Paul is very valuable, ranging from \$100 to \$250 an acre according to location.

St. Paul, the second city in size in the Northwest, is the capital city of the State of Minnesota, as well as the county seat of Ramsey county. In 1841, a small group of French pioneers settled about the Chapel of Saint Paul. By 1920, according to the report of the U. S. Census Bureau, St. Paul had attained a population of 234,680. As a railroad, meat packing and jobbing center the city ranks first in the Northwest. In manufacturing, St. Paul is indisputably the Northwestern headquarters for the hat, shoe and rubber, coke, glove, fur, mackinaw and cigar industries. The natural beauty of the city ranks among the foremost in the country. In addition to a number of beautiful lakes, there are 1,727 acres of parks and parkways within the city. Five colleges and one University tend toward making St. Paul an educational center, while the Agricultural College of the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota State Fair Grounds are located on state land within Ramsey county and bounded on three sides by the City of St. Paul. With its numerous hotels and with the headquarters of the Ten Thousand Lakes Association of Minnesota, St. Paul is itself headquarters for a great share of the tourists who come to Minnesota.

It has C. M. & St. P., G. N., N. P., Soo, Chicago & Burlington, C. G. W., C. N. W., M. & St. L., and Rock Island railroads. The city of St. Paul is the largest railway center in the United States west of Chicago, and the headquarters of the Great North-

ern, Northern Pacific and Omaha lines are located there in the largest exclusive railway office building in the world.

The population of the county in 1920 was 244,936, of which 165,056 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 14,845; Sweden, 11,748; Norway, 4,203; Great Britain and Ireland, 6,460; Denmark, 1,476; Austria, 3,980; Russia, 4,381; France, 288; other countries, 11,238. Their occupations are truck farming, gardening, dairying, poultry and fruit raising, together with manufacturing industries.

The livestock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 4,996; cattle, 6,010; sheep, 835; swine, 3,489.

In 1919 the county had nine creameries, with an output of 12,982,511 pounds of butter.

The county has one city and three villages, viz: St. Paul, population, 234,680; New Brighton, 368; North St. Paul, 1,979; White Bear Lake, 2,022.

Every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery and telephone systems. It has six high schools, twenty-nine rural schools, eighty-one graded schools and churches of all denominations are scattered over the county. It has twenty-two newspapers, in addition to a number of farm publications; religious, commercial and trade magazines.

There are 1,073 farms in Ramsey county.

The crop acreage in Ramsey county in 1919 was: Corn, 4,000; wheat, 700; rye, 1,200; potatoes, 6,000; oats, 8,000; barley, 600; hay, 15,500.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$218,-345,166.

Red Lake County

This county was created December 24, 1896, with the county seat at Red Lake Falls, and is situated in the northwestern part of the state. It is bounded on the north by Marshall county, east by Beltrami and Clearwater counties, and on the south and west by Polk county.

The soil is very rich and productive, being a black sandy loam with a clay subsoil. The character of the county varies considerably, the greater part of it being gently rolling prairie; other

parts sparsely timbered, while still in other sections we find dense hardwood timber.

The county is well watered by the Red Lake, Clearwater, Lost, Hill, Poplar and Black rivers.

There are two modern flour mills in the county, run by water power, one at Red Lake Falls and the other at Terre Bonne. There are also seventeen elevators.

The area of the county is about 376,480 acres, about 205,972 are cultivated. The land surface is divided into 927 farms, 33,551 timber, 19,571 acres of wild grasses.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1920 was 7,263, of which 4,856 were native born; Denmark, 24; Austria, 14; other countries, 1,670. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

In 1919 the county had five creameries, with an output of 551,103 pounds of butter; also four cheese factories with an output of 132,581 pounds of cheese.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 5,522; cattle, 13,403; sheep, 2,582; swine, 2,669.

It has fifty-five rural schools, two graded schools, one high school, and eighteen churches, divided as follows: Catholic, seven; Presbyterian, two; Methodist, two; German Lutheran, one; Swedish and Norwegian Lutheran, seven. It also has three newspapers.

The Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Soo railroads, which traverse all portions of the county, furnish excellent transportation facilities to the best markets in the Northwest.

Red Lake County has 65 miles of the Jefferson Highway, 35 miles of which is all graded ready for surfacing.

The county has two cities and four villages, viz: Red Lake Falls, population, 1,549; Plummer, village, 259; Oklee, 364.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$4,319,605.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$30 to \$150 per acre, according to location and improvements.

Red Lake county is classed among the Red River Valley counties and is an important agricultural county. This county has been receiving many new settlers the past few years with the result

that a large majority of her lands are under cultivation, particularly in the central and western portions. In the eastern part there is still considerable wild land. Much of this is low and level but large public ditches have been constructed and the lands reclaimed, furnishing some of the very best farm lands to be found in the county. Wheat and flax are the principal crops here, but corn, oats, barley, etc., are grown quite extensively. All kinds of grasses grow well here and dairying is receiving marked attention.

The crop acreage in this county in 1919 was: Corn, 1,826; wheat, 17,269; rye, 1,431; potatoes, 921; oats, 31,596; barley, 6,493; flax, 3,543; hay, 31,818.

Redwood County

The county was created February 6, 1862, with the county seat at Redwood Falls. It is situated in the southwestern part of the state, about 100 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Minneapolis & St. Louis and Chicago & Northwestern railroads, which traverse all parts of the county.

The soil is very fertile, being a deep, rich dark loam, with a clay subsoil. There is scarcely any waste land in the county. The surface is undulating, while along the Minnesota, Redwood, and Cottonwood rivers, there is some timber, the principal varieties being elm, ash, oak, maple, cottonwood and red cedar.

The county is well drained by the above named rivers, which flow through all parts of the county.

The area of the county is 893.83 square miles, or 572,410 acres, of which 557,480 acres are land and 14,930.13 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 2,862 farms.

Every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

The population of the county in 1920 was 20,908, of which 14,968 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,527; Sweden, 268; Norway, 449; Great Britain and Ireland, 147; Austria, 247; Denmark, 458; other countries, 361.

Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

In 1919 the county had seven creameries with an output of 521,758 pounds of butter. The live stock for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 19,210; cattle, 44,829; sheep, 4,770; swine, 52,067.

It has ninety-eight rural schools, eight graded schools, two high schools, one private school and sixty churches, with denominations as follows: Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic, German and Scandinavian, Lutheran and Episcopal. It also has eleven newspapers.

The county has one city and fifteen villages, viz: Redwood Falls, city, population, 2,421; Belview, 381; Clements, 196; Delhi, 194; Lamberton, 872; Lucan, 181; Milroy, 177; Morgan, 670; North Redwood, 176; Revere, 134; Sanborn, 487; Seaforth, 113; Vesta, 334; Wabasso, 459; Walnut Grove, 663; Wanda, 185.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$22,-063,298.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$125 to \$250 an acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

At Redwood Falls, the county seat, is located the new "Alexander Ramsey State Park" of eighty acres, created by the legislature. It might be of interest to note the educational advantages found in this county. For ten years Redwood county held her place at the head of the list as the county that received the greatest amount of state aid for her rural schools. This was brought about by the employing of graduate teachers in her rural schools.

This county has never been boomed and its growth has been steady and its improvements substantial. Its proximity to some of the best markets in the United States is an advantage of greatest importance.

Redwood county farm lands are still within the reach of the man of moderate means, but are rising rapidly in price and those desiring to take advantage of the present low prices should act at once.

The crop acreage for 1919 in Redwood county was: Corn, 97,387; wheat, 44,742; rye, 24,299; potatoes, 2,033; oats, 76,475; barley, 27,946; flax, 3,199; hay, 40,597.

Renville County

This county was created February 20, 1855, with the county seat at Olivia. It is situated on the northern bank of the Minnesota river, in the central southern portion of the state. It is about seventy-five miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Minneapolis & St. Louis railroads, which traverse the northern and southern portions of the county.

The soil is a rich, black loam, with a clay subsoil. The surface is undulating prairie, interspersed with frequent groves of hardwood timber along the streams.

The Minnesota river has a drop of 150 feet from the table land to the water's edge, thus forming a complete and adequate drainage system for the county.

The area of the county is 981.31 square miles, or 627,284 acres, of which 620,898 acres are land, and 6,385.69 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 3,292 farms.

Almost every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, local and long distance telephones, in addition to being close to a good local market.

The population of the county in 1920 was 23,634, of which 18,088 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,777; Sweden, 816; Norway, 1,163; Great Britain and Ireland, 147; Finland, 107; Denmark, 106; Austria, 399; other countries, 520. Their occupations are, in a large measure, the various kinds of agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

Timothy, clover, redtop and alfalfa grasses grow abundantly and yield large crops. Root crops of all kinds grow in this county, and some of the farmers are raising sugar beets, although this branch of industry has not, as yet, attained any great degree of prominence; but enough has been grown to show that the soil and climate are adapted to raising this product.

In addition to the cereal, hay and root crops, live stock, dairy-ing and fruit raising are among the county's most important industries. A large cement tile plant, pop factory, canning factory and granite works.

In 1919 the county has fourteen creameries, the output of which was 1,544,230 pounds of butter. The live stock for 1919

was as follows: Horses, 20,500; cattle, 53,341; sheep, 3,023; swine, 55,955.

It has 126 rural schools, six graded schools, four high schools, two private schools, and sixty-three churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Christian, Episcopal, Baptist, German and Swedish Lutheran, Swedish United Lutheran, Norwegian Synod of America, and Norwegian Lutheran United Church of America. It also has eleven newspapers.

The county has one city and nine villages, viz: Renville, city, population, 1,142; Bird Island, 976; Buffalo Lake, 468; Danube, 300; Fairfax, 1,066; Franklin, 510; Hector, 830; Morton, 799; Olivia, 1,488; Sacred Heart, 763.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$25,668,929.

Land in this county can be purchased for \$75 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

To live in Renville county is to live where the soil is rich, the climate good, the water pure and among an intelligent and thrifty class of people.

Good roads and schools attract the visitor and these together with the general air of prosperity in the county have brought about a steady raise in land values.

The crop acreage in Renville county for 1919 was: Corn, 75,000; wheat, 130,000; rye, 2,500; potatoes, 1,400; oats, 70,000; barley, 50,000; flax, 10,000; hay, 90,000.

Rice County

This county was created March 5, 1853, with the county seat at Faribault, and is situated about fifty miles south of the Twin Cities, being connected therewith by the Chicago & Great Western, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Rock Island railroads, which traverse all portions of the county.

The soil is a rich, black loam with a clay subsoil. The surface of the county is open land, but much diversified in appearance. The streams of the county, which are numerous, have cut the high table lands into small and beautiful valleys, yet have left enough of the high land to form the principal farm area.

The area of the county is 516 square miles, or 330,219 acres, of which 319,164 acres are land and 11,054.83 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,380 farms.

In 1919 the county had thirteen creameries, the output of which was 1,971,794 pounds of butter. It also had three cheese factories with an output of 108,157 pounds of cheese. The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 11,020; cattle, 40,902; sheep, 2,936; swine, 13,468.

The population of the county in 1920 was 28,307, of which 21,275 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,448; Sweden, 203; Norway, 932; Great Britain and Ireland, 342; Denmark, 147; Austria, 574; France, 28; other countries, 962. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

It has 116 rural schools, one graded school, three high schools and forty-eight churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, German, Swedish and Norwegian Lutheran; German and English Methodist; Baptist, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational and Christian Science. It has ten newspapers.

The county has two cities and six villages, viz: Faribault, population, 11,089; Northfield, 4,023; Dundas, village, 373; Lonsdale, 459; Morristown, 688; Nerstrand, 245; Veseli, 179.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$21,-688,894.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$100 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

Rice county occupies an important position in southern Minnesota and is one of the best agricultural counties in the state. Wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, etc., grow here in abundance as the soil is very fertile. Some of the finest farms in the state are found in this county. The lands are all highly developed and hardly an acre of wild land can be found.

Dairying is receiving much attention and hundreds of cars of hogs and fat cattle are shipped out each year.

Fruit grows well in this county and poultry and poultry products are important features.

Good roads, schools and churches are found in all parts of the county.

The crop acreage in 1919 was: Corn, 37,142; wheat, 36,150; rye, 2,141; potatoes, 2,116; oats, 35,665; barley, 16,448; flax, 1,039; hay, 49,639.

Rock County

This county was created May 23, 1871, with the county seat at Luverne, and is located in the extreme southwestern corner of the state. It is bounded on the north by Pipestone county, on the east by Nobles county, on the south by the State of Iowa, and on the west by South Dakota.

The soil is a deep, dark loam, with a clay subsoil. The surface is undulating prairie, drained by the Rock river and its tributaries.

The area of the county is 482.67 square miles or 308,890 acres, of which 307,716.11 acres are land and 1,174.04 acres are water. The land area is divided into 1,205 farms.

In 1919 the county had two creameries, the output of which was 307,066 pounds of butter. The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 11,130; cattle, 55,536; sheep, 4,572; swine, 63,037.

The population of the county in 1920 was 10,965, of which 7,860 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 835; Sweden, 75; Norway, 1,052; Great Britain and Ireland, 86; Denmark, 56; other countries, 258. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

It has seventy-four rural schools, one graded school, one high school, one semi-graded, three consolidated schools, and twenty-one churches, divided as follows: German Lutheran, two; Norwegian Lutheran, seven; Catholic, one; Presbyterian, three; Methodist, three; Episcopal, one; Baptist, two. It also has two newspapers.

The county is well supplied with transportation facilities, having four railroads, viz: Great Northern, Rock Island, Omaha and Illinois Central, which bring all portions of the county within easy access to all the markets of the state.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The county has one city and five villages, viz: Luverne, city, population, 2,782; Beaver Creek, 217; Hardwick, 217; Hills, 418; Jasper, (part of), 117; Magnolia, 219.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$16,-968,578.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$150 to \$500 an acre.

Rock county is distinctly a corn county although wheat, oats, barley, rye, etc., grow in abundance. For many years the farmers raised practically nothing else but wheat. However, in recent years they have discovered that corn can be raised more profitably in this county than almost any other crop so that it is now taking the lead. With corn in the front rank, more hogs and fat cattle are raised for the market.

Fruit is grown very successfully in this county and poultry raising is also carried on successfully. Several large stock farms are found in this county where pure bred horses and cattle are raised.

Many successful creameries dot the county and this county as a whole compares favorably with the best agricultural counties of Iowa and Illinois.

The crop acreage of 1919 was, Corn, 86,473; wheat, 500; rye, 570; potatoes, 2,748; oats, 71,397; barley, 33,518; flax, 451; hay, 35,384.

Roseau County

This county was created December 31, 1894, with the county seat at Roseau, and is situated in the extreme northern part of the state, bordering on Canada and the Lake of the Woods.

The soil is a dark loam and sandy loam with a clay subsoil. The western portion of the county is prairie, although some parts of same are covered with small brush which is easily cleared. This part of the county is rolling land, drained by the tributaries of the Roseau river into the Red River of the North. The eastern portion of the county was originally covered with a dense growth

of timber, mostly hardwood. Large tracts of wet land are found in the northeast and western parts of the county. These, however, are being drained by the united efforts of the state and county authorities, and when completed these wet lands will be measured among the most productive agricultural lands in the state.

The area of the county is 1,716.95 square miles, or 1,082,988 acres, of which 1,073,344 acres are land, and 9,584.41 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,602 farms.

The county is well supplied with United States rural free deliveries, local and long distance telephones, and railroads, there being two, the Great Northern, which enters the county in the southwest corner and traverses to the northeast corner, and the Canadian Northern which runs across the northeast portion of the county.

The population of the county in 1920 was 13,305, of which 7,617 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 227; Sweden, 1,277; Norway, 1,532; Great Britain and Ireland, 51; Denmark, 73; other countries, 561. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

Live stock, dairying and small fruit raising are rapidly coming to the front in this county. In 1919 the county had six creameries, the output of which was 422,759 pounds of butter; also one cheese factory with an output of 11,000 pounds of cheese.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 7,389; cattle, 21,544; sheep, 9,696; swine, 3,044.

It has 122 rural schools, two graded schools, twelve private schools, two high schools, three consolidated schools, and twenty churches, with the following denominations: Free Norwegian, United Norwegian, Synod Norwegian, Swedish Mission, Swedish Baptist, Methodist-Episcopal, Episcopal, Advent, English and Polish Catholic. It also has six newspapers.

The county has five incorporated villages, viz: Badger, population, 349; Greenbush, 310; Roseau, 1,012; Warroad, 1,211; Roosevelt, 276.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$6,-383,597.

There are in this county approximately 72,000 acres of school lands unsold; also approximately 40,000 acres of government lands subject to homestead entry.

Wild land can be had in this county at \$20 an acre and upwards, while improved lands can be had at \$30 and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

The county is a rich one. It is devoted to general farming. Prosperous farm homes, automobiles, fine roads and rural telephones are found in practically every part of the county.

The crop acreage in Roseau county for 1919 was: Corn, 188; wheat, 12,150; rye, 18,975; potatoes, 5,400; oats, 32,500; barley, 25,900; flax, 21,000; hay, 64,400.

St. Louis County

This county was created March 3, 1855, with the county seat at Duluth. It is situated in the northeastern part of the state, being bounded on the north by the Rainy River which separates it from Canada, on the east by Lake county, south by Lake Superior and Carlton county, and on the west by Aitkin, Itasca and Koochiching counties.

In area this is the largest county in the state, having 6,611.75 square miles, or 4,544,258 acres, of which 4,048,583 acres are land and 495,674.68 acres are water. The surface is rolling, and largely covered with native timber, such as pine, poplar, birch, tamarack, spruce, cedar, ash, maple and oak, which is being rapidly cut off, but enough is still standing to afford the settler fuel and building material.

The soil is a rich black and gray loam with a clay subsoil, and is very productive. The northern part of the county is drained by the Vermillion river into the Rainy river, and the southern part by the St. Louis river into Lake Superior. In agricultural pursuits, this county is making great progress.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 8,002; cattle, 22,574; sheep, 5,305; swine, 3,021. In 1919 the county had ten creameries, with an output of 4,914,352 pounds of butter.

The population of the county in 1920 was 206,391, of which 87,866 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 3,696; Sweden, 12,283; Norway, 7,546; Great Britain and Ireland, 2,991; Denmark, 552; Finland, 16,381; Austria, 11,444; Russia, 3,395; France, 166; other countries, 16,954.

Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, lumbering and mining, together with manufacturing industries, of which the county has 504 with an invested capital of \$11,699,793.

This county is the mainstay of the steel industry of the United States, as it contains iron mining districts that furnish two-thirds of the iron mined in the United States and which product annually exceeds that of any single nation on the globe (other than Spain and Great Britain, a close second to each of which it is, and either of which it may shortly surpass). It is not out of the way to say that 250,000 people derive their support from these mines.

The county has five cities and sixteen villages within its borders, viz: Duluth, city, population, 98,917; Ely, 4,902, Eveleth, 7,205; Tower, 706; Virginia, 14,022; Aurora, 2,809; Biwabik, 2,024; Buhl, 2,007; Chisholm, 9,039; Floodwood, 277; Hibbing, 15,039; Iron Junction, 92; McKinley, 395; Mountain Iron, 1,546; Proctor Knott, 2,778; Brookston, 135; Gilbert, 3,510; Mesaba, 54; Franklin, 807; Kinney, 1,200; Winton, 499.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$402,-007,019.

It has the following railroads: Great Northern, Can. Northern, Dul. Mes. & Nor., Duluth & Iron Range.

Duluth, at the head of the lakes, (where rails and water meet) is the third city of the state, the following figures showing its growth since 1900:

Population:

1900.....	52,969
1905.....	64,942
1910.....	78,466
1920.....	98,917

It has 237 rural schools, fifteen graded schools, ten high schools.

Death Rate per 1,000:

1909.....	9.32
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Building Permits:

1900.....	330
1918.....	1,243

Building Permits Valuation:

1900.....	\$884,211.00
1918.....	\$2,620,814.00

Postal Receipts:

1900.....	\$107,532.24
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1918.....	\$661,901.00
Receipts and Shipments, lake freights, tons:	
1900.....	11,724,245
1918.....	53,746,358
Receipts and Shipments, lake freights, valuation of same:	
1900.....	\$135,109,196.00
1918.....	\$284,049,072.00
Average number of tons from Duluth-Superior Harbor:	
1909.....	102,855
Iron Ore shipped, including sub-port of Two Harbors:	
1900.....	9,465,355
1910.....	30,355,435
Coal Receipts, tons:	
1900.....	2,676,597
1918.....	11,390,913
Number of Grain Elevators:	
1909.....	25
Capacity of Grain Elevators, bushels:	
1918.....	35,075,000
Grain Receipts, bushels:	
1900.....	46,851,111
1918.....	99,112,524
1910 Dry Season; volume in recent years ranges 80,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels.	
Grain Shipments, bushels:	
1905.....	44,602,865
1918.....	75,116,760
Vessels enrolled port of Duluth:	
1905.....	302
1918.....	479
Net tonnage of same:	
1905.....	284,474
1918.....	694,062
Increase in freight tonnage over 1890:	
Per cent.....	10.40
Increase in freight tonnage over 1908:	
Per cent.....	36.69
Lumber cut, Duluth district:	
Feet—1905.....	567,482,000
Feet—1918.....	367,146,000

Public Library, total number of volumes:

1918..... 76,922

Total circulation:

1918..... 190,531

Fifteen railroads enter the city, one more building in.

Fifteen public parks, comprising 420 acres.

Play grounds, twenty-five.

It has thirty-two newspapers.

There are in this county approximately 482,000 acres of state school lands unsold; also approximately 36,000 acres of United States government land subject to homestead entry.

Wild land can be purchased in this county at \$5 an acre and upwards, and partly improved farm lands can be had at \$25 per acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

The crop acreage in St. Louis county for 1919 is as follows: Corn, 232; oats, 3,000; wheat, 500; barley, 500; rye, 300; potatoes, 6,000; hay and forage, 60,000.

Scott County

This county was created March 5, 1853, with the county seat at Shakopee. It is situated in the east central part of the state, thirty miles south of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Minneapolis & St. Louis, Omaha, and Milwaukee railroads, which bring all farms in close proximity to first class markets.

The soil is a black loam, with a clay subsoil. The original surface of the land was about one-third prairie and bottom land, the balance being timber, brush, marsh and wild meadow lands, which has been transformed into some of the finest farms in the state. The county is well watered, containing about thirty large lakes, and the Minnesota river which runs half way around the county.

The area of the county is 358.6 square miles, or 236,249 acres, of which 226.091 acres are land and 10,157.58 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 1,520 farms.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United

States rural free delivery. Local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

The population of the county in 1920 was 14,245, of which 12,296 were native born, the foreign population being: Germany, 1,355; Sweden, 75; Norway, 196; Great Britain and Ireland, 210; Austria, 502; Russia, 32; France, 14; other countries, 208.

Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

In 1919 the county had eight creameries the output of which was 1,355,122 pounds of butter.

The live stock of the county for 1918 was: Horses, 6,764; cattle, 21,781; sheep, 1,042; swine, 11,987.

It has sixty-five rural schools, four high schools, one consolidated; and thirty churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, thirteen; Methodist, three; Presbyterian, five; Episcopal, two; Lutheran, seven. It has four newspapers.

The county has four cities and three villages, viz: Shakopee, population, 1,988; New Prague (part of), 899; Jordan, 1,106; Belle Plaine, borough, 1,251; Savage, 206; New Market, 211; Prior Lake, 246.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$9,-836,768.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$100 per acre to \$300, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

The fertile soil of this county enables the farmers to raise abundant crops of corn, wheat, oats, barley, vegetables, etc., but corn and wheat are the staple crops with the farmer on the gain each year.

Hogs and fat cattle are shipped from every town in the county. Poultry and fruit are also receiving much attention and the farmers are very prosperous.

Land is advancing in price in this county but is sure to go higher.

Good roads, schools and churches are found in all parts of the county and many of the farmers own handsome automobiles, which is evidence of their prosperity acquired from tilling Scott county soil.

The crop acreage in 1919 was: Corn, 22,322; wheat, 30,073; rye, 7,051; potatoes, 1,305; oats, 17,248; barley, 4,897; flax, 36; hay, 26,684.

Sherburne County

This county was created February 25, 1856, with the county seat at Elk River, and is situated in the east central part of the state, being about thirty miles north of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul and connected therewith by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads.

The soil is a dark loam and sandy loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is rolling, being originally covered with a dense growth of timber, such as hardwood, pine, etc., which has been cut off and the land transformed into beautiful farms.

The county is well drained by the Elk river, which, with its tributaries, traverses all portions of the county, together with the Mississippi river, which flows along the county's border for a distance of fifty miles.

The area of the county is 468.88 square miles, or 293,436 acres, of which 280,530 acres are land, and 12,905.72 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 1,190 farms. Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within the reach of all.

The population of the county in 1920 was 9,651, of which 6,248 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 330; Sweden, 624; Norway, 346; Great Britain and Ireland, 92; Denmark, 162; other countries, 334. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

In addition to the above, live stock, dairying and poultry raising are carried on extensively. In 1919 the county had four creameries, the output of which was 603,701 pounds of butter. The live stock of the county for 1918 was as follows: Horses, 5,838; cattle, 19,871; sheep, 1,275; swine, 7,441.

It has forty-seven rural, three graded and one high school, and twenty-four churches, divided as follows: Catholic, three; Union, four; Methodist, five; Episcopal, one; Swedish Lutheran, five; Swedish Mission, four; German Lutheran, two. It also has three newspapers.

It has one city and five villages, viz: St. Cloud, (part of), population, 896; Becker, village, 210; Big Lake, 361; Clear Lake, 275; Elk River, 983; Lake Fremont, 240.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$5,438,541.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$40 per acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

Sherburne county is located in the famous potato belt of Minnesota, and although mixed farming is indulged in to a great extent, potatoes are generally looked upon by the farmers of that county as their most important and most profitable crop. During the fall of the year at every railroad station in this county one can see hundreds of loads of potatoes being marketed for shipment. The soil which is a sandy loam seems to be particularly adapted to the raising of potatoes, not so much for their quantity but quality, for it is generally conceded by all experts that potatoes grown upon the light sandy, loam soil of this county are much more palatable and will keep much longer than those grown on heavier black loam soil. A great deal of corn is being raised in Sherburne county. It seems that the farmers are devoting a great deal of their labors to stock raising.

Dairying is another important factor in the agricultural industry of this county and the same may be said of fruit. Recently some of the farmers in the vicinity of Big Lake have been experimenting in the raising of tobacco with remarkable success and we would not be at all surprised to see Sherburne county producing tobacco in great quantities within a few years.

The crop acreage for this county for 1919 is as follows: Corn, 32,843; oats, 15,892; wheat, 8,658; barley, 592; rye, 12,908; potatoes, 8,055; hay, 7,481.

Sibley County

This county was created March 5, 1853, with the county seat at Henderson. It is situated in the south central part of the state, about fifty miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Minneapolis and St. Louis and Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railroads, which traverse all portions of the county.

The soil is a deep, fertile, black loam, resting on a clay subsoil. The surface of Sibley county is undulating, drained by numerous lakes, creeks, and the Minnesota river.

The area of the county is 597.73 square miles, or 392,591 acres, of which 372,853 acres are land, and 19,737.61 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,055 farms.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

The population of the county in 1920 was 15,635, of which 12,472 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,850; Sweden, 746; Norway, 100; Great Britain and Ireland, 147; Denmark, 20; Russia, 39; other countries, 166. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

In 1919 the county had thirteen creameries with an output of 2,026,408 pounds of butter. The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 12,121; cattle, 37,416; sheep, 2,986; swine, 38,690.

It has seventy-five rural schools, one graded school, four high schools, and thirty-six churches, divided as follows: Lutheran, sixteen; Catholic, seven; Methodist, seven; Episcopal, one; Congregational, two; Baptist, two; Advents, one. It has six newspapers.

There are two cities and five villages within the borders of this county, viz: Henderson, 766; Arlington, village, 776; New Auburn, 209; Gaylord, 783; Gibbon, 583; Green Isle, 262; Winthrop, 1,147.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$15,-336,244.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$75 to \$200 per acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

The land in Sibley county is very rich and is nearly all in a highly developed state, there being but few small tracts of wild land left. While this county is located in the wheat belt and wheat still forms its principal crop, the corn acreage is being rapidly increased each year, and it is generally believed by many that it will soon take the place of wheat.

Dairying and stock raising are also playing an important part in the agriculture of this county, so that today creameries and cheese factories are found in every section of the county.

Fruit raising is also being carried on very successfully, and while the average farmer only aims to produce sufficient fruit for home consumption, in many cases they sell considerable fruit.

The crop acreage for Sibley county in 1919 is as follows: Corn, 38,755; oats, 25,078; wheat, 75,547; barley, 13,225; rye, 2,548; flax, 1,632; potatoes, 1,150; hay, 62,044.

Stearns County

This county was created February 20, 1855, with the county seat at St. Cloud, and is situated a little south of the center of the state on the west side of the Mississippi river, about 70 miles northwest of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Soo railroads which afford excellent transportation facilities for the county.

The soil is a sandy loam with a clay subsoil in the uplands and a rich black loam in the lowlands. The surface is gently rolling prairie, being originally covered with a dense growth of timber, the principal varieties being oak, maple, ash, elm, basswood, tamarack and pine.

The county is well drained by the Mississippi, Sauk, and north fork of the Crow rivers. There are within the limits of the county about 125 of the beautiful lakes for which Minnesota is noted. These lakes teem with all kinds of fish, making it an ideal spot for the angler.

The area of the county is 1,330.07 square miles, or 901,598 acres, of which 864,577 acres are land and 37,021.27 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 4,255 farms.

Stearns is a general farming county. Corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, flax and potatoes are the chief products.

In 1919 there were twenty-nine creameries in this county with an output of 6,560,981 pounds of butter. It also had one cheese factory with an output of 37,118 pounds of cheese. The live stock of the county in 1919 was as follows: Horses, 20,868; cattle, 76,319; sheep, 7,649; swine, 28,696.

The population of the county in 1920 was 55,741, of which 38,984 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 5,315; Sweden, 439; Norway, 523; Great Britain and

Ireland, 270; Denmark, 94; Austria, 678; Russia, 85; other countries, 1,345. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

It has 196 rural schools, three graded schools, four high schools, and eighty-three churches, with denominations as follows: Baptist, German Evangelical, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, Unitarian, German, Swedish and Norwegian Lutheran, Catholic, Swedish Baptist, Seven-day Advents, Zion Evangelical, Swedish Mission, Church of God, Christian Science and Salvation Army. It also has thirteen newspapers.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free deliveries, and local and long distance telephones. The county has three cities and twenty villages, viz: Village of Roscoe, population, 207; Village of St. Anthony, population, 205; St. Cloud, (part of) population, 13,244; Sauk Center, 2,699; Melrose, 2,529; Albany, village, 824; Avon 709; Belgrade, 487; Brooten, 649; Cold Spring, 705; Eden Valley (part of), 241; Freeport, 525; Holding, 507; Kimball Prairie, 445; Meire Grove, 185; Paynesville, 1,060; Richmond, 651; Rockville, 172; St. Joseph, 717; St. Martin, 177; Spring Hill, 112; Waite Park, 763; Greenwald, 153; Lake Henry, 197; Roscoe, 182; St. Ann, 184; St. Anthony, 161; St. Nicholas, 173; St. Stephen, 246; Sartell, 394.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$31,-667,763.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$50 per acre, and upwards to \$250, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

Stearns is one of the most important counties in the state and many fine farms are found in this county. The population of this county is largely German.

Much work has been done on the roads of this county in recent years and more will be done.

Many large and prosperous creameries are found in all sections of the county.

Two large and prosperous cities are located in this county, viz: St. Cloud and Sauk Center.

The crop acreage for Stearns county in 1919 was: Corn, 51,175; wheat, 104,980; rye, 18,539; potatoes, 4,684; oats, 90,679; barley, 27,254; flax, 7,932; hay, 108,223.

Steele County

This county was created February 20, 1855, with the county seat at Owatonna, and is located about seventy-five miles south of the Twin Cities, being connected therewith by the Rock Island, Milwaukee and Chicago North Western Railroads, which traverse all parts of the county.

The soil is a rich, black loam, resting on a clay subsoil. The surface is undulating prairie. The county is well drained by the Straight river and its tributaries.

The area of the county is 430.59 square miles, or 276,173 acres, of which 273,355 acres are land and 2,817.69 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 1,824 farms. Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

In 1919 the county had twenty-four creameries the output of which was 3,761,209 pounds of butter. The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 10,405; cattle, 35,146; sheep, 1,066; swine, 25,167.

The population of the county in 1920 was 18,061, of which 12,795 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,170; Sweden, 47; Norway, 422; Great Britain and Ireland, 119; Denmark, 559; Austria, 795; other countries, 239. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

It has eighty-eight rural schools, one graded school, three high schools, and thirty-two churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Congregational and Seven Day Advents. It also has four newspapers.

The county has one city and two villages, viz: Owatonna, population, 7,252; Blooming Prairie, 1,012; Ellendale, 367.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$14,-849,907.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$75 per acre to \$300, according to improvements and location.

The land and general agricultural conditions in this county compare favorably with those of southern Minnesota and a general air of prosperity prevails. Steele county has earned for itself a place among the leading dairy counties of Southern Minnesota.

as will be noted by the many creameries within her boundary lines. Some of the finest herds of dairy cows in the state are kept here and pay their owners exceedingly well.

Corn, wheat, barley and vegetables grow splendidly here and fruit trees and berry patches are found on almost every farm.

Good roads, good schools and churches of every denomination in all parts of the county make it a very desirable place to live. A trip through the county by team or automobile will convince you of the prosperity of Steele county farmers for they all have modern farm buildings, up-to-date machinery and many own automobiles.

The crop acreage for 1919 was: Corn, 25,588; wheat, 51,703; rye, 1,055; potatoes, 1,409; oats, 24,132; barley, 8,741; flax, 8,710; hay, 43,253.

Stevens County

This county was created February 20, 1862, with the county seat at Morris and is situated in the west central part of the state, being about 150 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and connected therewith by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads which traverse all parts of the county.

The soil is a rich, black loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is a high, rolling prairie drained by the Pomme De Terre river and its tributaries.

The area of the county is 571.48 square miles or 365,749 acres, of which 355,337 acres are land and 10,411.81 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,015 farms.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

The population of the county in 1920 was 9,778, of which 6,619 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 493; Sweden, 246; Norway, 540; Great Britain and Ireland, 122; Denmark, 60; Russia, 17; other countries, 196. Their occupations are chiefly the various agricultural pursuits together with manufacturing industries.

In 1919 the county had three creameries with an output of 330,966 pounds of butter. The live stock of the county for 1919

was as follows: Horses, 9,575; cattle, 22,590; sheep, 6,654; swine, 12,837.

It has sixty-five rural schools, three graded schools, two high schools, and twenty-seven churches, with denominations as follows: Methodist-Episcopal, German Methodist, Congregational Catholic, German, Norwegian and Swedish Lutheran, Swedish Free Mission, Episcopal, Dunkard and Advents.

There is one city and four villages within the borders of this county, viz: Morris, population, 2,320; Chokio, 420; Donnelly, 354; Hancock, 763; Alberta, 109. It also has four newspapers.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$10,-204,025.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$75 per acre and upwards to \$200, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

Stevens county has contributed her full share towards putting Minnesota on the map as an agricultural state. For years and years her fertile soil with clock-like regularity has given forth abundant crops of wheat, oats, rye, flax, corn and vegetables. Of late years the farmers have turned their attention to diversified farming and as a result many good creameries have been organized by the farmers and all are prospering.

Morris, the county seat, is a thriving city with substantial business blocks and all up-to-date modern improvements. A state experiment farm is situated here.

On the whole, Stevens county is a prosperous and progressive county and is an ideal place to live.

The crop acreage in 1919 was: Corn, 29,127; wheat, 51,261; potatoes, 653; oats, 53,744; barley, 18,654; flax, 10,081; hay, 54,985.

Swift County

This county was created February 18, 1870, with the county seat at Benson, and is located in the western part of the state, about 125 miles from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Great Northern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroads, which afford excellent transportation facilities for the county.

The soil is a dark loam, with a clay subsoil. The surface of the county is undulating prairie, interspersed with timber along

the borders of the streams. The county is well drained by the Chippewa and Pomme de Terre rivers.

The area of the county is 757.73 square miles, or 484,985.45 acres, of which 475,593 acres are land, and 9,392.08 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,537 farms.

In 1919 the county had six creameries with an output of 1,467,091 pounds of butter. The livestock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 13,112; cattle, 34,785; sheep, 3,287; swine, 21,368.

The population of the county in 1920 was 15,093, of which 9,966 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 581; Sweden, 626; Norway, 1,316; Great Britain and Ireland, 248; Denmark, 51; other countries, 161. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

It has eighty-eight rural schools, one graded school, four high schools, and forty-seven churches, divided as follows: Catholic, eight; Methodist, six; Baptist, three; Lutheran, twenty; Presbyterian, three; Free Mission, two; Swedish Mission, one; Congregational, two; Episcopal, two. It also has eight newspapers.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery and telephones are within reach of all. The county has eight villages, viz: Appleton, population, 1,579; Benson, 2,111; Clontarf, 223; Danvers, 253; De Graff, 246; Holloway, 289; Kerkhoven, 568; Murdock, 391.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$13,624,988.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$75 per acre to \$200, according to improvements and location.

Swift county is one of the most important counties in Western Minnesota. The soil of this county is very rich and heavy, there being but a very few acres of poor land in the county, and all is capable of producing abundant crops of corn, oats, wheat, rye, barley, flax, vegetables and all kinds of wild and tame grasses. Clover and timothy are always good in this county. While wheat, oats, and small grains lead, of late years the farmers here have been raising more corn and turning their attention to fat cattle, hogs and dairy products.

Modern farm houses, fine large barns and out-buildings, good roads, schools, etc., attract the attention of the traveler through

this county. If one were to take a drive through Swift county at harvest time, he could count hundreds of binders and harvest crews at work in the great grain fields which stretch in every direction as far as the eye can reach. Land though still very cheap is advancing rapidly in value.

The crop acreage in 1919 was: Corn, 54,436; wheat, 50,902; rye, 5,147; potatoes, 2,000; oats, 91,138; barley, 56,755; flax, 11,-160; hay, 53,235.

Todd County

This county was created February 20, 1855, with the county seat at Long Prairie, and is situated in the eastern part of the famous "Park Region." It is about 130 miles northwest of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads which traverse all parts of the county.

The soil is a black loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is gently rolling. It was formerly covered with dense forests of maple, oak, birch, basswood, etc., which has nearly all been cut off, transforming the county into a rich agricultural district.

The area of the county is 1,008.34 square miles, or 631,373 acres, of which 604,261 acres are land and 27,111.58 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,994 farms.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

The population of the county in 1920 was 26,059, of which 19,048 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,676; Sweden, 1,002; Norway, 806; Great Britain and Ireland, 138; Denmark, 62; Finland, 21; France, 11; other countries, 643. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits together with manufacturing industries.

In 1919 the county had fourteen creameries located wholly within the county and five on the border line that were patronized largely by Todd county farmers. These creameries made 3,034,-760 pounds of butter during the year and paid to the farmers over \$1,750,000. All the creameries are farmer-owned and are managed co-operatively. These creameries are so located that every farm in the county is within easy driving distance of some

one of them. At Bertha, Little Sauk, Long Prairie, Reynolds, Cloho, Clarissa and Hewitt the farmers have recently built new creameries to take care of their increased business, the structures being modern, splendidly equipped and among the best in the entire state.

Live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 13,470; cattle, 51,661; sheep, 6,950; swine, 14,640.

It has 151 rural schools, five graded schools, three high schools, two consolidated schools, two private schools and thirty-eight churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, German, Swedish and Norwegian Lutheran.

It also has nine newspapers. The county has one city and ten villages, viz: Staples, population, 2,570; Bertha, 444; Browerville, 681; Burtrum, 212; Clarissa, 421; Eagle Bend, 660; Grey Eagle, 399; Hewitt, 399; Long Prairie, 1,346; Osakis (part of), 340; West Union, 169.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$12,561,535.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$50 per acre to \$150, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

While almost any crop can be successfully grown in Todd county, dairying is rapidly taking the lead and the farmers are turning their attention to this branch of agriculture. Every railway station as well as several inland towns, have good creameries in successful operation. Throughout the county the farmers have been turning their attention to potato raising and many hundreds of acres are being raised here.

The northeastern part of the county is quite rough and rolling and the soil is a sandy loam, but produces good crops of grasses and vegetables, potatoes in particular. The balance of the county, with the exception of a few small areas, is in the heavy hardwood timber belt and the soil is heavy, black loam. Corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley and grasses yield abundantly.

Some beautiful lakes are found in the southern part of the county, viz: Little Birch, Big Birch, Swan Lake, Long, Lady, Charlotte and Osakis lakes.

The inhabitants of this county are a thrifty, intelligent class of people, all nationalities being represented.

The crop acreage in 1919 was: Corn, 17,429; wheat, 27,314; rye, 21,438; potatoes, 4,008; oats, 25,546; barley, 6,455; hay, 71,924.

Traverse County

This county was created February 20, 1861, with the county seat at Wheaton. It is situated in the famous Red River Valley, about 150 miles northwest of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and is connected therewith by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Great Northern railroads which afford excellent transportation facilities for the county.

The soil is a rich, black loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is undulating prairie, drained by the Mustinka river into Lake Traverse which separates the county from the state of South Dakota.

The area of the county is 581.83 square miles, or 372,367.46 acres, of which 363,461.46 acres are land and 8,906 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 942 farms.

The population of the county in 1920 was 7,943, of which 6,369 were native born. The foreign population was as follows: Germany, 519; Sweden, 665; Norway, 159; Great Britain and Ireland, 107; Denmark, 37; Austria, 25; Russia, 17; other countries, 151.

Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

In 1919 the county had two creameries with an output of 28,942 pounds of butter. The live stock for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 9,352; cattle, 17,809; sheep, 2,045; swine, 10,972.

It has fifty-six rural schools, three graded schools, three high schools, one consolidated; and twenty-three churches, with denominations as follows: Catholic, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

There are four villages within the county, viz: Brown Valley, population, 1,073; Dumont, 210; Tintah, 249; Wheaton, 1,337. It also has two newspapers.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$9,498,533.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$75 per acre to \$150, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

A first-class agricultural school is maintained in connection with the high school at the County Seat.

The county is bounded on the west by Lake Traverse where fish of nearly all varieties are to be found and which lake furnishes splendid opportunity for cottagers in summer time.

All kinds of small grain consisting of wheat, oats, barley, flax, timothy, millet, alfalfa, clover, and other grains grow in abundance while all vegetables and potatoes are raised in large quantities in this county. In a large way the agricultural resources of this county are still undeveloped and excellent farms are for sale at very low prices.

An active Commercial Club is maintained at Wheaton, also at Brown's Valley, where any information that anyone desires to receive concerning this county will be gladly furnished free of charge. Full and complete information as to the county's resources can there be obtained and the people interested in one of the leading counties are urged to write to its Secretary for further and more detailed information.

The county has never experienced a crop failure since its organization and if ever money can safely be invested in farm land that surely must be true of Traverse county.

Corn is rapidly gaining recognition as being one of the leading crops to be raised in this county and it is not an unusual sight to see fields from 100 to 150 acres in one piece planted to corn yielding upwards of forty-five to sixty-five bushels per acre.

The crop acreage for Traverse county in 1919 was as follows: Corn, 24,405; wheat, 47,185; rye, 1,479; potatoes, 896; oats, 26,325; barley, 15,165; flax, 4,807; hay, 49,992.

Wabasha County

This county was created October 27, 1849, with the county seat at Wabasha, and is situated in the southeastern part of the state, about sixty miles from the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis and about thirty miles from Winona, being connected therewith by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Chicago North Western railroads, which affords ample transportation facilities for all products grown in the county.

The soil is a black loam in the lowlands and a sandy or clay loam in the uplands with a clay subsoil. The surface of Wabasha county, like all other counties in the southern part of the state, is fine, undulating prairie. It is drained by the Zumbro, Indian, Whitewater and Mississippi rivers.

The area of the county is 594.63 square miles, or 369,344 acres, of which 344,326 acres are land and 25,018.07 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,787 farms.

The population of the county in 1920 was 17,919, of which 15,190 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,841; Sweden, 397; Norway, 122; Great Britain and Ireland, 309; Denmark, 25; Austria, 122; other countries, 548. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

In 1919 the county had eleven creameries, the output of which was 1,647,881 pounds of butter; also one cheese factory with an output of 30,000 pounds of cheese.

The live stock for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 11,681; cattle, 38,766; sheep, 12,661; swine, 21,145.

It has ninety-two rural schools, four graded schools, three high schools, one consolidated school, one private school and fifty-three churches, divided as follows: Methodist, seventeen; Catholic, ten; Lutheran, ten; Presbyterian, two; Episcopal, two; Universalist, one; World's Gospel, one; Church of Christ, two; Congregational, five; Evangelical, three. It also has eight newspapers.

Nearly every farm home is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within easy reach of all.

The county has two cities and eight villages, viz: Wabasha, population, 2,249; Lake City, 2,846; Elgin, village, 501; Hammond, 226; Kellogg, 370; Mazeppa, 481; Millville, 144; Minneiska, 208; Plainview, 1,370; Zumbro Falls, 193.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$15,307,598.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$100 to \$250 an acre, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

Corn, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and all kinds of vegetables grow here in abundance and dairying and live stock raising are carried on extensively. The soil and climatic conditions of this

county seem to be particularly adapted to the growing of all kinds of fruit and hundreds of fine orchards are found in all parts of the county.

At Lake City one of the largest and finest nurseries in the county is located and fruit trees produced here are shipped to almost every part of the United States.

The farmers in this county are very prosperous and own their automobiles and equip their farms with modern machinery.

The crop acreage in 1919 was: Corn, 28,800; wheat, 14,511; rye, 21,074; potatoes, 1,415; oats, 35,759; barley, 33,253; flax, 1,822; hay, 36,525.

Wadena County

This county was created February 21, 1873, with the county seat at Wadena, and is situated in the "Park Region" of Minnesota, just within the limits of the Mississippi valley, and is a part of the land where the mighty forests of eastern Minnesota give way to the boundless prairie on the west.

The general character of the soil is a dark, sandy loam, from eight inches to two feet deep, containing large quantities of potash, lime, and clay, making very fertile soil for the production of cereal and root crops.

The surface of the county is generally level, with many natural meadows which can be cut in their natural state with a mowing machine.

The county is well drained by the Crow Wing river and its tributaries.

The area of the county is 722.78 square miles or 350,955 acres, of which 341,126 acres are land and 9,828.84 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,004 farms.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1920 was 10,699, of which 6,873 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 425; Sweden, 242; Norway, 248; Great Britain and Ireland, 78; Denmark, 61; Finland, 550; other countries, 175. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

Dairying, live stock, poultry and small fruit raising are carried on quite extensively. In 1919 the county had eight creameries, the output of which was 1,449,907 pounds of butter. It also had four cheese factories, with an output of 456,213 pounds of cheese.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 5,051; cattle, 18,630; sheep, 3,806; swine, 3,815.

It has fifty-nine rural, three graded and one high school, one Catholic parochial school at Wadena, and twenty churches, divided as follows: Catholic, four; Congregational, two; Methodist, five; Episcopal, one; German Evangelical, one; Norwegian Lutheran, two; German Lutheran, two; Finnish, two; Christian, one.

There are five newspapers in the county.

The Northern Pacific railway crosses the county from east to west and the Great Northern railway crosses it from north to south, furnishing excellent transportation facilities for the whole county.

The county has four villages within its boundaries, viz: Menahga, population, 478; Sebeka, population, 585; Verndale, 571; Wadena, 2,186.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$4,-937,690.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$15 to \$100 per acre, according to location and improvements.

Wadena county, being located as it is, in practically the center of the state, with good soil and splendid transportation facilities, its lands are steadily advancing in value and will continue so for some time to come.

Tame grasses are grown in this county very successfully and many farmers sell large amounts of clover seed each year.

During the past three years Wadena County has taken the first prize at the Minnesota State Fair for all agricultural products in competition with all Central Minnesota Counties and received the Silver Cup.

Creameries and cheese factories are being built each year and the farmers are prosperous.

The crop acreage for Wadena county for 1919 was as follows: Corn, 8,907; oats, 16,640; wheat, 5,547; barley, 1,650; rye, 8,577; flax, 240; clover seed, worth \$500,000; potatoes, 2,594; hay, 17,359.

Waseca County

This county was created February 27, 1857, with the county seat at Waseca. It is located in the central tier of counties north of the Iowa line.

The topographical features of the county are much the same as are to be found in other counties of southern Minnesota. Originally the surface was two-thirds fine, rolling prairie, diversified and enriched by many beautiful lakes of pure water. The remainder was timber, which has been cut and the land transformed into a rich agricultural district.

What has been said concerning the soil and production of other southern counties of the state can also be said of Waseca county. The soil is a rich, dark-colored loam, resting on a clay subsoil.

The area of the county is 437.01 square miles, or 279,682.91 acres, of which 268,158 acres are land and 11,524.16 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,567 farms.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones are within reach of all.

The population of the county in 1920 was 14,133, of which 11,149 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,287; Sweden, 198; Norway, 392; Great Britain and Ireland, 230; Denmark, 36; Austria, 53; other countries, 121.

Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

In 1919 the county had fourteen creameries the output of which was 1,998,876 pounds of butter. The live stock of the county in 1919 was as follows: Horses, 9,865; cattle, 29,367; sheep, 3,916; swine, 21,664.

It has eighty-six rural schools, one consolidated school, three high schools, one private school and thirty-three churches, divided as follows: English Methodist, two; German Methodist, four; Swedish Mission, one; Congregational, three; Catholic, six, German Evangelical, three; German Lutheran, nine; Norwegian Lutheran, four; Swedish Lutheran, one. It also has four newspapers.

The county is well supplied with transportation facilities, having the Minneapolis & St. Louis, Chicago & Northwestern,

Duluth, St. Cloud, Glencoe & Mankato, and Chicago Great Western railroads which traverse all parts of the county.

The county has one city and two villages, viz: Waseca, population, 3,908; Janesville, 1,261; New Richland, 754.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$12,-474,929.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$100 an acre and upwards to \$250, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

A glance at the Waseca county exhibit at the last Minnesota State Fair would be conclusive proof to anyone that this county can produce anything and everything grown anywhere in Minnesota, Iowa or Illinois. Corn, grains, grasses and vegetables are raised in abundance, while some splendid apple orchards are found in many parts of the county. Stock farms where pure bred stock is raised are located here and many cars of Waseca county cattle and hogs arrive at our South St. Paul stock markets each year.

Poultry and dairy products are also important features in this county.

The crop acreage in 1919 was: Corn, 33,420; wheat, 11,606; rye, 2,593; potatoes, 994; oats, 26,580; barley, 14,168; flax, 971; hay, 79,895.

Washington County

This county was created October 27, 1849, with the county seat at Stillwater, and is situated in the eastern portion of the state, being bounded on the north by Chisago county; on the east by the St. Croix river, which separates it from Wisconsin; on the south by the Mississippi river, which separates it from Dakota county, and west by the Mississippi river, Ramsey and Anoka counties.

The soil is a dark loam, and sandy loam, with a clay subsoil. The surface of the southern half of the county is a rich, rolling prairie, the central portion being composed of small prairies and oak openings, while the northern part has been cleared and transformed into rich agricultural lands, it having originally been covered with a dense growth of timber.

The county is well watered, having over sixty lakes, both large and small, and numerous small streams. Notably among

the lakes are White Bear, Carnelian, Square and Big Lake. The shores of these lakes are covered with numerous summer resorts; while the waters abound with all kinds of game fish. Facilities for boating and swimming are ample.

Along the entire eastern boundary, a distance of fifty-six miles, sweeps the majestic St. Croix river, lined here and there with bold and precipitous bluffs, broken in places by natural valleys, water courses and deep ravines. Beautiful scenery, not equaled by even the far-famed Hudson of New York.

The waters of the St. Croix river contain all kinds of rough and game fish, a veritable paradise for the angler.

The area of the county is 430.01 square miles, or 271,324 acres, of which 257,794 acres are land and 13,530.33 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,943 farms.

Every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery; and local and long distance telephones, which together with the excellent transportation facilities to the markets of Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth, make it an ideal place for the agriculturist and manufacturer.

The population of the county in 1920 was 23,761, of which 19,482 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,823; Sweden, 2,203; Norway, 379; Great Britain and Ireland, 348; Denmark, 222; Austria, 114; France, 27; other countries, 1,415. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

In addition to the above, live stock, dairying, poultry and fruit raising are carried on extensively. In 1919 the county had seven creameries, the output of which was 968,409 pounds of butter.

The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 7,851; cattle, 24,305; sheep, 7,316; swine, 7,842.

It has sixty-six rural schools, six graded schools, three high schools, seven semi-graded, one consolidated school, and forty-four churches, divided as follows: Catholic, six; German Lutheran, ten; Union, three; Presbyterian, two; Congregational, four; Swedish Lutheran, five; Methodist, six; Norwegian Lutheran, two; German Evangelical, two; other denominations, four. It also has five newspapers.

The county has one city and eight villages, viz: Stillwater, population, 7,735; Forest Lake, 800; Marine, 361; Newport, 453;

South Stillwater, 1,936; Hugo, 246; St. Paul Park, 900; Afton, 183; Dellwood, 87.

It has Northern Pacific, Milwaukee, Omaha and Soo railroads.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$14,838,758.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$70.00 an acre and upwards to \$200.00, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

Many of the farmers located in Washington county own trucks and deliver their farm products in the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis and their live stock in South St. Paul, which is fast becoming one of the great packing centers in the United States. If you look at the map of Minnesota, you will readily see that Washington county is located at the very door of the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis and South St. Paul. The population of this territory which Washington county is near exceeds three-quarters of a million people.

Truck farming, fruit raising are becoming more popular. One small community co-operatively marketed this past season nearly \$40,000 worth of raspberries and strawberries.

There are four general important factors present in our county that are inviting to the dairy business. They are: (1) excellent marketing facilities, (2) a productive soil capable of producing a great variety of excellent forage crops and pasture, (3) ideal living conditions, (4) nearness to cities.

Here is the crop acreage for Washington county for 1919: Corn, 18,588; oats, 33,155; wheat, 10,108; barley, 15,171; rye, 8,645; potatoes, 5,739; hay, 29,205.

Watowwan County

This county was created February 25, 1860, with the county seat at St. James. It is located in the center of the second tier of counties north of the Iowa line. The topographical features of the county are much the same as are to be found in the other counties of southern Minnesota.

The surface is fine, rolling prairie, diversified and enriched by beautiful lakes of pure water. Numerous creeks and rivers flow through the county. The largest of the latter is the Watowwan

river. What has been said concerning the soil and production of other counties in the southern part of the state is also applicable to Watonwan county. The soil is a rich, dark-colored loam, varying from two to four feet in depth, and resting on a clay subsoil.

It has C. N. W., Chic., St. P. Mpls. & O., Mpls. & St. L. railroads.

The area of the county is 435.45 square miles, or 278,689.92 acres, of which 277,051.92 acres are land and 1,638 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 1,269 farms.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones, which, together with the excellent transportation facilities to the markets of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Winona, Mankato, and other cities in the state, make it an ideal home for the agriculturist.

The population of the county in 1920 was 12,457, of which 8,850 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 565; Sweden, 629; Norway, 876; Great Britain and Ireland, 97; Denmark, 65; Austria, 70; Russia, 123; other countries, 107. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

In 1919 the county had eight creameries, the output of which was 903,578 pounds of butter; also one cheese factory with an output of 127,750 pounds of cheese. The live stock of the county in 1919 was as follows: Horses, 10,395; cattle, 31,345; sheep, 3,415; swine, 28,594.

It has fifty-seven rural schools, two graded schools, two high schools, and twenty-eight churches, divided as follows: Lutheran, fifteen; Catholic, two; Methodist, two; Presbyterian, three; Baptist, two; Christ, two; Episcopal, two. It also has five newspapers.

The county has one city and six villages, viz: St. James, population, 2,673; Ormsby, (part of), 84; Madelia, 1,447; Lewisville, 229; Butterfield, 404, Darfur, 112; Odin, 195.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$12,-889,485.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$100 an acre and upwards to \$300, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

This county is another Southern Minnesota county where "Corn is King." Although wheat, rye, oats, barley, etc., yield abundantly, corn is taking the lead.

Several large stock farms are found in this county where fancy stock is raised. Hundreds of cars of fat stock are shipped from this county every year.

Dairying is carried on extensively and many prosperous creameries are located here.

Nearly all the farmers have their own apple orchards as well as berries, etc., which yield splendid crops.

Good roads, schools and churches are found everywhere and the farmers are very prosperous.

The crop acreage for 1919 was: Corn, 60,000; wheat, 8,000; rye, 8,000; potatoes, 1,500; oats, 60,000; barley, 6,000; flax, 1,000; hay, 68,069.

Wilkin County

This county was created March 6, 1868, with the county seat at Breckenridge. It is situated in the western part of the state, being separated from North Dakota by the famous Red River of the North.

The soil is a black loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is a fine, high prairie, drained by the Red Buffalo and Rabbit rivers.

The area of the county is 751.04 square miles, or 480,617 acres of which 476,340 acres are land and 4,277.12 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 986 farms.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The county has excellent transportation facilities, having three roads, viz: Soo, Great Northern and Northern Pacific, which traverse all parts of the county.

The population of the county in 1920 was 10,187, of which 7,143 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 463; Sweden, 217; Norway, 548; Great Britain and Ireland, 67; Denmark, 46; Austria, 134; other countries, 445. Their occupations are chiefly agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

In 1919 the county had one creamery with an output of 191,167 pounds of butter. The livestock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 10,139; cattle, 17,801; sheep, 2,187; swine, 5,959.

It has seventy-six rural schools, two graded schools, one high school, three consolidated schools and twenty-three churches as follows: German Evangelist, one; German Lutheran, five; Norwegian Baptist, one; Norwegian Lutheran, four; Presbyterian, one; Catholic, four; Baptist, one; Methodist, three; Episcopal, one; Union Congregational, one; Swedish Lutheran, one. It also has three newspapers.

Within the borders of this county there are eight thriving villages, viz: Breckenridge, population, 2,401; Tenny, 102; Campbell, 424; Foxhome, 266; Kent, 150; Rothsay, 398; Nashua, 127; Doran, 98.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$10,439,504.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$75 to \$150, according to improvements and proximity to market.

The Red River Valley, at the southern extremity of which lies Wilkin county, has long been famous as the greatest wheat producing land on earth. But the farmers are awakening to the fact that there is more money in stock raising and dairying. They are accordingly changing over to diversified farming and that means increased prosperity. This black vegetable mould is particularly adapted to the growth of tame grasses and vegetables, all of which grow luxuriantly. Clover and timothy are no longer an experiment, but are successfully raised by many of the farmers who know what they ought to produce, having had experience with them in Iowa and Illinois. The farmers of Wilkin county are adding yearly to their dairy herds and creameries are springing up in the valley like magic. Modern and well equipped creameries are already in operation at Breckenridge, Rothsay and Wolverton, while many others are within easy reach in surrounding counties.

The crop acreage in this county for 1919 is as follows: Corn, 8,755; wheat, 76,219; rye, 1,966; potatoes, 4,286; oats, 36,336; barley, 23,240; flax, 42,999; hay, 68,069.

Winona County

This county was created February 23, 1854, with the county seat at Winona. It is situated in the southeastern part of the state, being in the second tier of counties north of the Iowa line, and separated from Wisconsin by the Mississippi river.

The soil of this county is similar to the soil of other counties in the southern portion of the state, being a black loam, with a clay subsoil. The eastern portion of the county is very broken, while the western portion consists of rolling prairies, interspersed with ravines and valleys.

The county has numerous streams which furnish a large amount of water power and natural drainage for the county.

The area of the county is 638.92 square miles, or 408,903.9 acres, of which 406,318 acres are land and 2,584.81 acres are water. The land surface is divided into 2,141 farms.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1920 was 33,653, of which 26,879 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 4,487; Sweden, 153; Norway, 385; Great Britain and Ireland, 436; Denmark, 81; Austria, 258; other countries, 719. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

In 1919 the county had twenty creameries, with an output of 2,326,278 pounds of butter. The livestock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 11,558; cattle, 43,381; sheep, 5,228; swine, 23,990.

It has 112 rural schools, one graded school, two high schools, and sixty-eight churches, divided as follows: Christian Science, two; Congregational, four; Lutheran, sixteen; Baptist, seven; Methodist, sixteen; Catholic, eleven; Emanuel, one; Presbyterian, five; Episcopal, five; Unitarian, one; Moravian, one; United Brethren, one. It also has ten newspapers.

This county is well supplied with railroad facilities, having the Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago & Great Western, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Green Bay & Western, and Burlington railroads. These railroads bring all sections of the county in close proximity to the markets of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Winona and other cities of the state.

The county has two cities and eight villages, viz: Winona, population, 19,143; St. Charles, 1,351; Dresbach, 176; Elba, 172; Lewiston, 758; Minnesota City, 141; Rolling Stone, 273; Utica, 189; Altura, 189.

The total assessed valuation of the county for 1919 was \$30,-340,249.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$75 to \$250 an acre, according to location and improvements.

Winona county is a rich agricultural county and, except the land along the rivers, is rolling prairie where hundreds of beautiful farms are found. Corn is fast becoming the leading crop although wheat, oats, barley, etc., grow in abundance.

Dairying and fruit raising are other important and profitable industries that are receiving marked attention by Winona county farmers.

The city of Winona is the County Seat and is one of the important manufacturing and jobbing centers of the state. The principal manufactured articles are flour, proprietary medicines, farm implements, wagons, shoes, overalls, gloves, tinware, harness, toys, candy, pickles, printing and woodwork. The city is modern in every respect, there being an electric plant and gas works, municipal water plant, street cars, eight city owned parks and many miles of paving. The city supports a very well organized Association of Commerce who always welcome an opportunity to tell others about the city and southeastern Minnesota and the opportunities that are here.

The crop acreage for this county in 1919 was: Corn, 24,300; wheat, 7,213; rye, 5,250; potatoes, 3,210; oats, 42,000; barley, 17,343; flax, 440; hay, 29,750.

Wright County

This county was created February 20, 1855, with the county seat at Buffalo, and is situated in the south central part of the state, about forty miles west of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, being connected therewith by the Great Northern and Soo railroads, which traverse all portions of the county.

The soil is a black and sandy loam with a clay subsoil. The surface is gently rolling interspersed with numerous lakes. The county is well drained by the Mississippi and Crow rivers with their tributaries.

The area of the county is 713.97 square miles, or 456,986.32 acres, of which 424,401 acres are land and 32,585.5 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 3,814 farms.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1920 was 28,685, of which 21,952 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 1,895; Sweden, 2,287; Norway, 276; Great Britain and Ireland, 263; Denmark, 35; Finland, 477; France, 22; other countries, 875. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

In 1919 the county had twenty-six creameries the output of which was 4,323,177 pounds of butter. The live stock of the county for 1919 was as follows: Horses, 14,719; cattle, 51,891; sheep, 3,963; swine, 32,864.

It has 129 rural schools, five graded schools, seven high schools, and fifty-eight churches, with denominations as follows: Congregational, Lutheran, Baptist, Methodist, Catholic, Presbyterian and Episcopal. It has also nine newspapers.

The county has sixteen villages, viz: Annandale, population, 644; Buffalo, 1,438; Clearwater, 331; Cokato, 1,014; Delano, 924; Hanover, (part of) 158; Howard Lake, 744; Maple Lake, 677; Monticello, 1,024; Montrose, 268; Rockford, 317; South Haven, 346; St. Michaels, 406; St. Michaels Station, 268; Waverly, 418; Dayton, (part of) 11.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$18,-897,869.

Land can be purchased in this county at \$75 an acre and upwards, according to improvements and proximity to markets.

Wright county is located in what was at one time known as the "Big Woods" county, for this county in her virgin state was almost entirely covered by a very heavy growth of hardwood, and was famed for her excellent maple timber. Nearly all this timber has been cut off and the land cleared up 'til today if one were to travel through the county he would think it a prairie county. The soil is the most fertile to be found anywhere and abundant crops of wheat, oats, rye, barley, etc., are harvested. Of late years corn has taken the lead and thousands of acres are successfully grown each year.

Wright county is blessed with good roads and its population is of a thrifty, prosperous class.

Land values are advancing rapidly in this county.

The crop acreage for 1919 was as follows: Corn, 39,690; wheat, 80,465; rye, 4,000; potatoes, 4,250; oats, 19,278; barley, 11,340; flax, 148; hay, 48,807.

Yellow Medicine County

This county was created March 6, 1871, with the county seat at Granite Falls, and is situated in the southwestern part of the state. It is surrounded by the counties of Lac qui Parle, Chippewa, Renville, Redwood, Lyon, Lincoln, and the state of South Dakota.

The soil is a rich, dark loam, with a clay subsoil. The surface, like adjoining counties, is a high rolling prairie. The county is well drained by the Minnesota river, which forms the northeastern boundary, the Yellow Medicine river, which flows in a northeasterly direction through the eastern part, and Lac qui Parle river, which flows through the western part of the county.

The area of the county is 763.12 square miles, or 488,418 acres, of which 481,684.26 acres are land and 6,734 1/1 acres are water.

The land surface is divided into 1,838 farms.

Nearly every farm home in this county is supplied with United States rural free delivery, and local and long distance telephones.

The population of the county in 1920 was 16,550, of which 11,909 were native born, the foreign population being as follows: Germany, 794; Sweden, 467; Norway, 2,028; Great Britain and Ireland, 50; Denmark, 72; Austria, 59; other countries, 127. Their occupations are the various agricultural pursuits, together with manufacturing industries.

In 1919 the county had six creameries, the output of which was 620,140 pounds of butter. The live stock of the county in 1919 was as follows: Horses, 15,855; cattle, 38,644; sheep, 4,983; swine, 51,760.

It has one hundred rural schools, three graded schools, three high schools, and forty-five churches, with denominations as follows: German, Swedish, and Norwegian Lutheran; Catholic, Methodist, Episcopal, Church of Christ, Baptist and Congregational. It also has eight newspapers.

The county has two cities and six villages, viz: Granite Falls, (part of), population, 1,251; Canby, 1,754; Clarkfield, 724; Echo, 482; Hanley Falls, 326; Hazel Run, 145; Porter, 257; Woodlake, 447.

The total assessed valuation of the county in 1919 was \$19,-586,828.

Land can be purchased in this county from \$100 to \$150 an acre, depending upon the improvements, kind of soil and location but more in particular upon the improvements made on the land.

Yellow Medicine county is located in what was at one time the greatest wheat district in Minnesota and today the wheat acreage of that county is greater than any other farm product. However, the corn acreage has been making steady gains each year while the wheat acreage has fallen off slightly which only goes to show that it is simply a question of time when that county will be classed as a distinct corn producing county. The soil of this county compares very favorably with the soil of the best corn counties of Iowa and the heavy bottom land known as the Minnesota river bottom is very similar to the low lands in Illinois.

Dairying and stock raising are receiving more attention each year, and the farmers find it much more profitable than the wheat crop.

There are two immense water powers near the city of Granite Falls which have been developed and furnish electricity for Granite Falls, Montevideo, Maynard and Sacred Heart.

It has the following railroads: Chicago Northwestern, Great Northern, Minneapolis & St. Louis.

The crop acreage for Yellow Medicine county for 1919 is as follows: Corn, 86,642; oats, 61,269; wheat, 63,452; barley, 27,497; rye, 1,096; flax, 10,000; potatoes, 1,500; hay, 50,000.

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J. S. ARNESON,
Commissioner of Immigration,
St. Paul, Minn.





